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The impact of the Consumer Council 339
Inquiry office for Queen's Award to Industry 341
Production licences for Continental Shelf oil and gas . . 341
Mr. Douglas Jay visiting port facilities at Southampton . . 342
Marine inquiries 342
Port transport industry report published 342
Mersey Docks and Harbour Board 342
Belfast shipyard awarded £14 million Norwegian contract . 342
Idc's issued in Scotland for first half of 1965 342
US Commission testimony on freight rates. President's statement 343
Export Guaranteed Advisory Council appointments . . 344
Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958 344
Application for anti-dumping duty on chicken meat . . 344
Trading with Greece 344
£3·15 million loan to East Africa for purchase of diesel electric locomotives. 344
New Books 345
Treaty trader and industrial trainee visas 347
Government surplus sales by auction 348

STATISTICS

The economy: selected indicators 351
United Kingdom trade in July 352
Retail stocks in June 353
Gold and convertible currency reserves in July . . . 353
Business Monitor: Production Series 353
Wholesale price indices 354
Retail sales in June 358
Hire-purchase and other instalment credit business in June . 364
Shipping movement at United Kingdom ports . . . 366
Registration of British and foreign films 368

The Designs (Amendment) Rules 1965 369
Official Receivers appointed 369

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS

Opportunity for UK consumer goods sales in Holland as result of Amsterdam British Week 370
Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements . 372

OVERSEAS TRADE AND EXPORTS
TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

United Kingdom and Morocco. New Zealand and Poland. Turkey and Eastern Germany. Ethiopia and Kenya. Italy and Austria. 373
Information for exporters 374
Export Tours 380

TARIFF, CUSTOMS AND IMPORT REGULATIONS IN OVERSEAS COUNTRIES

Algeria: Import of dairy cows. Semi-state buying organizations 393
Argentina: Prior deposits for imports. Modifications to import lists 389
Australia: General Textile Reference – second amended announcement. Dumping duty on bicycles 391
Benelux: Renewal of Benelux trade agreement . . . 387
Canada: Customs tariff changes. 'Made in Canada' ruling . 388
Chile: Amendments to import lists. Exchange regulations . 390
Denmark: Global Quotas for 1965/1966 387
Ecuador: New customs tariff 390
European Economic Community: Rules of competition – restrictive trade agreements and domination of markets. Translations of EEC Regulations 385
France: Minimum price regime for fish 387
Ghana: Entry permits. State Trading Corporations (Revocation) 392
Greece: Modifications to customs duty on rubber tyres . . 384
Jamaica: Import licensing arrangements for bodies for trucks. Import licensing arrangements for motor vehicles . . 389
Jordan: Drug stores. Customs tariff amendments . . . 393
New Zealand: Revocations of some tariff concessions . . 391
Norway: Global quotas for 1965/1966. EFTA Tariff reduction 387
Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique): Liquidation of Indian assets 393
Rhodesia: Application for increase in duty 393
Spain: Calls for tender by official and semi-official organizations 384
Sweden: Temporary exemption from import duty . . . 387
Turkey: Global import quotas and liberalization lists . . 382
United States: Notice of Tariff Commission study of temporary import provisions. New legislation affecting imports of metal scrap. Exemption from duty for returning residents 389
Venezuela: Customs duty: silver 390

INDEX TO STATISTICS 396

Front cover photograph

To make use of the natural gas reserves discovered recently in Holland, Staatsmijnen in Limburg are building a gas reformer plant at Geleen which is scheduled to go into operation next month. Photograph shows some of the Incoloy 800 'pigtails' supplied by TI Stainless Tubes Limited being joined to the header tube for the new plant's high pressure, high temperature reformer furnace. The plant represents the first step towards implementing the plans of Dutch State Mines to base their fertilizer production more widely upon supplies of natural gas from the extensive fields now under development in the province of Groningen in Northern Holland.

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The impact of the Consumer Council

by Elizabeth Ackroyd, Director of the Consumer Council

This is the sixth article in a series dealing with the current and future activities of some of the organizations which receive, or have received, grants from the Board of Trade since they were originally established. The first article, on the work of the Council of Industrial Design, was published on May 14. The work of the British Productivity Council was described on June 11, that of the British Standards Institution on June 25, the British Institute of Management on July 9, and the National Research Development Corporation on July 23.

THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of the Consumer Council has just been published. The Council was set up in March 1963 in accordance with the recommendation of the Molony Committee on Consumer Protection that a body should be created to promote the interests of consumers at national level.

The terms of reference given to the Consumer Council by the President of the Board of Trade are, in brief, to inform itself about consumer problems and matters affecting consumer interests; to consider the action to be taken to deal with such problems and promote that action; to provide advice and guidance for the consumer; and to publish an annual report. The following are excluded from the Council's functions: the preparation or publication of comparative test reports; the taking up of complaints on behalf of individual consumers; law enforcement action.

Besides the chairman, Lady Elliot of Harwood, and a full-time director there are ten members of the Council, who sit in their personal capacities, not as representatives of organizations. They come from different areas of the country and cover a wide field of interest and experience.

The present report shows the considerable expansion which has taken place in the Council's impact on day-to-day problems as well as in its long-term efforts to improve the bargaining position of the consumer in relation to suppliers. A great diversity of activities is described. In choosing which subjects to pursue the Council takes into account, amongst other things, impending legislation and complaints from the public either aired in the Press or reported to the Council directly or by other organizations.

A usual prelude to action by the Council in a particular field is to find out the facts about the supply of goods or services concerned and how they correspond with consumer needs and preferences. The report describes nine research surveys commissioned by the Council during the year. These include surveys into shopping attitudes and habits when buying household goods, into methods of payment for consumer durables, into awareness of mothers of young children of dangers in the home and into consumer experiences in buying furniture.

Subsequent action by the Council may take a number of forms. The first step is usually to discuss the findings with the supplying

Lady Elliot in the chair at the first meeting of the Consumer Council on June 27, 1963. Miss E. Ackroyd, Director of the Council is on her right.
Photograph, courtesy of 'The Drapers' Record.'

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interests concerned. Meetings were arranged, for example, between suppliers, teachers, consumer organizations and medical experts to see what steps could be taken to improve the supply of suitable shoes for children. A British Medical Association Conference in March 1964 had taken note of a report that 34 per cent of ten-year-olds and 56 per cent of 15-year-olds suffered from deformed feet. The findings of the Council's various research surveys into the furniture industry were discussed on a number of occasions with representatives of furniture manufacturers and retailers.

After undertaking these surveys and discussions the Council may make recommendations to public authorities or to supplying industries about action which it thinks should be taken in the interests of the consumer. It usually, through public media and its own series of booklets, pamphlets and films, publicizes its views. It also uses publicity extensively to advise the public about their rights – and responsibilities – as consumers, and sometimes about situations where they may suffer from high pressure salesmanship. For example, in connection with the selling methods of some particular companies, the Council has warned the public that they are not obliged to pay for any goods which have not been ordered, provided they do not use them and keep them safely until collected by the sender.

Recommendations to Government Departments

The Council has made recommendations to a number of Government departments over a wide variety of subjects. For example, the Council has made a number of points to the Ministry of Health in connection with the new medicines legislation which is being prepared. The Council is particularly concerned with the labelling and advertising of over-the-counter medicines. It would wish to see on the one hand more information given to the public and on the other more control over claims made in advertisements. Recommendations have also been made to the Ministry about hearing aids. The main ones were that a medical examination of the deaf person should be compulsory before a hearing aid can be supplied by a private firm; there should be compulsory registration of all firms selling aids to the public, based on observance of the codes of practice already agreed by the industry with the Royal National Institute for the Deaf and the Advertising Association; the National Health Service should give a fully comprehensive service by supplying a behind-the-ear aid in addition to the present Medresco range, and by better staffing so as to lessen the present delay in treatment in some cases. The Council is working with the Home Office and the British Standards Institution on standards for several classes of potentially dangerous consumer goods which the Council believes qualify for control under the Consumer Protection Act, 1961. Some electrical goods, life jackets, carry cots, some toys and fresh categories of flammable clothing are under study, partly as a result of the survey which the Council carried out into dangers in the home.

A request to the Ministry of Power that the price at which landlords resell electricity to their tenants should be controlled was followed by the establishment by Electricity Boards of statutory maximum prices.

The Council is taking a special interest in housing. A house is the most important purchase which most people make in their lives and yet their rights as buyers of new houses are minimal. The Council has recommended to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government that there should be minimum statutory standards of sound construction and habitability and that these should be enforced by a regional inspectorate, working directly under a Ministry rather than under local authorities. The National House-Builders Registration Council, to which the Consumer Council belongs, could establish criteria for higher building standards than those laid down in legislation. The NHBRC is also introducing a ten-year guarantee and this would strengthen very much the position of buyers in relation to builders, although the Consumer Council would also like to see buyers given more protection by the law against the diminution of their rights in the average contract for a new house.

The Council has given a good deal of attention to the standards of advertising. It does not take the view that advertising generally is to be condemned, but it does think that measures to prevent false or misleading advertising should be strengthened. It has carried out some surveys of advertisements which indicate that in some fields, particularly that of medical or related preparations, some advertising leaves much to be desired. The Council has therefore recommended to the Board of Trade that there should be some form of statutory control of advertising, on the lines perhaps of the functioning of the Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drugs Administration in the United States. The Council welcomes the Government's intention to improve the Merchandise Marks legislation on the lines recommended by the Molony Committee, with the addition of oral misdescriptions and services. Since the Council's investigations show that some advertisements can still convey a generally misleading impression without using words or expressions which are in themselves false or misleading, it would like to see this kind of advertising brought within the scope of the legislation.

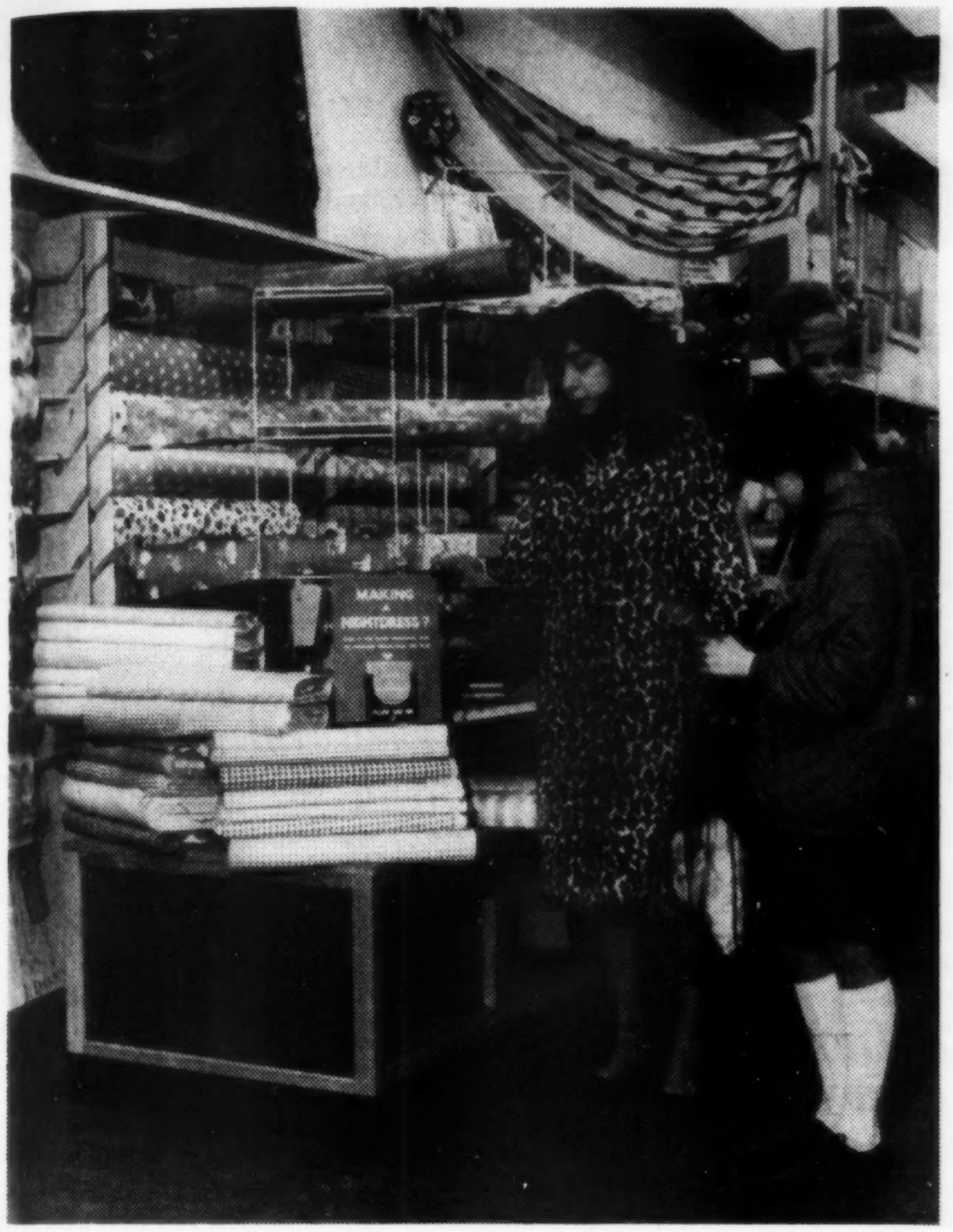
The Council gave evidence to the Monopolies Commission in their inquiry into the synthetic detergent industry. The aspects which concerned the Council included the multitude of brands, with very little difference in the basic products; the concentration of advertising on intangible (in most cases) features and claims, rather than on hard facts about the products; the relation of the heavy promotion to the prices of the products; and the lack of information on packets about the suitability of the contents for different purposes or different water supplies.

These examples illustrate how the Council is going about its function of informing itself on consumer problems and promoting solutions for them. The report also describes a number of long-term projects on which the Council is working.

The balance of practical legal protection lies heavily in favour of manufacturers and retailers. Conspicuous instances of this are given by some manufacturers' guarantees. The extensive exclusion clauses in guarantees offered with many consumer durables were one of the first abuses to be attacked by the Council (in January 1964). Wide publicity was given to a Council statement warning consumers against guarantees in which the manufacturer excluded liability under common law and statute law; in which the customer was made liable for labour and transport charges in repairing defects and in which disputes were removed from the jurisdiction of the courts. Since then a number of manufacturers have discussed the terms of their guarantees with the Council and there have been substantial improvements in some guarantees for domestic electrical appliances and motor cars. A large number of guarantees still leave much to be desired however; those covering bicycles, motor cycles, radios and TV sets, for example, frequently curtail the customer's legal rights. While the Council has not taken the view that a particular form of guarantee should be laid down by law it is continuing to impress on manufacturers the desirability of bringing their guarantees into line with current thinking on fair relations between consumer and supplier.

The contractual rights of the consumer are often infringed also by a host of standard printed contracts containing restrictive conditions. These include, for example, the dockets received from some cleaners, garages and hotel cloakrooms and contracts and documents from public utilities, travel agents, holiday camps and insurance companies. As in the case of guarantees, these contracts often confuse the consumer by the complexity of their conditions so that he cannot readily determine whether his legal rights are being maintained or reduced. The Council would particularly like to see the Sale of Goods Act amended so as to prevent retailers from avoiding their liabilities under the Act.

The previous paragraphs have in a number of fields emphasized the importance of new legislation in the interests of the consumer. But the Council by no means considers that this is the only way, or in some cases the best way, of improving his position. The consumer must play his part by giving intelligent consideration to his shopping. A long term project to which, therefore, the Council attaches particular importance is the infusion of a consumer emphasis into many branches of education. The report describes the Council's plans for doing this for a number of school and



Nearly 1½ million copies have been distributed of the Consumer Council leaflet 'Making a Nightdress?' warning against the use of flammable materials for nightdresses. Counter dispensers were issued to the fabrics departments of stores.

college subjects and specialized courses for adults. Its programme includes general publications for example, 'Information for Consumer Education', issued in March 1965, and a series of essays produced by educationists about a consumer emphasis in their own subject (the first will be 'Consumer Education and Mathematics'); a regular bulletin for teachers, 'Consumer Education'; teaching aids for schools and further education establishments and for adult education courses, which are being prepared in co-operation with working parties of educationists. Six subjects will be covered in these teaching aids, Home Economics, English, Social Studies, Art, Economics and Commerce, Arithmetic and Mathematics. For Home Economics, the first in the series, the material will include samples of labels, copies of guarantees, project cards, and suggestions for outside speakers. Film strips (the first one is to be on the local authority and the consumer) and wall charts (the first of these will set out the functions of the different consumer organizations) will be provided as general teaching aids.

The Council has appointed a full-time education officer. His programme includes a series of pilot schemes with schools and colleges on the techniques best suited to a consumer education emphasis. The results will be reported in 'Consumer Education'. On March 11, 1965, the Council held the first of a series of conferences for directors of education, HM Inspectors and headmasters and headmistresses. Other conferences of the same kind are being arranged in various regional centres. Residential consumer conferences are being organized at some adult education colleges. The first of these will be held in October 1965 at Holly Royde House in Manchester, and another one in the spring of 1966 at Attingham Hall in Shropshire.

A prominent item in the Council's future plans is its National Informative Labelling Scheme. Its Teltag label will, it is hoped, appear on some goods in the shops by next summer. It is intended to tell people what they need to know about a product when they go to buy it. It will provide sufficient information on the characteristics and performance of the product for a consumer to make a choice suited to his purpose and his pocket. Dissatisfaction arising from imperfect knowledge of a product's capabilities will thus be reduced. The Teltag will not be a seal of approval or a guarantee of quality, except where safety is involved. Any goods that are safe can qualify for the Teltag.

The information shown on the labels will include construction details, weight, electrical rating, safety requirements and indications of the performance of the articles when tested under standard conditions. A brief note on how to look after the product will be included when this may be needed. The performance tests will cover such characteristics as heat insulation, durability and resistance to water, heat, light or abrasion. They will be given in terms of direct measurement if these are meaningful to a shopper and otherwise by a system of merit points. To ensure that all articles are up to standard each manufacturer using the label will test part of his output and, in addition, purchases will be made on the open market for independent testing. Visits will be made to factories periodically for production tests.

Co-operation with other organizations

In order to ensure uniformity in the information on the labels there must be standard descriptions and standard methods of measuring performance for each kind of product. Some of these already exist as the result of work by the British Standards Institution (BSI), but others will have to be devised especially for the Teltag scheme. Because of the active co-operation of the BSI, consumer bodies and manufacturers and their trade associations it has been possible to overcome many of the difficulties involved.

It will be seen that a large part of the Council's programme consists in working with other organizations both of suppliers and of consumers. To help it to get the best out of these contacts, the Council has told the Board of Trade that it would like to establish a modest regional organization. This would consist of small offices in a few big towns outside London. This would, for example, help to promote the Council's education programme locally and to provide the Council with the data it needs if it is to keep itself informed about the issues which concern consumers throughout the country.

The report sets out to show that the Council has a practical approach both to immediate problems and to its longer-term aims. The chairman expresses in her foreword to the report the hope that those who read it will think that the Council has made a positive contribution to the removal of some of the abuses and hazards to which consumers are exposed; and perhaps more important still, that its education programme and the labelling scheme which it is launching will make a special contribution towards helping consumers to help themselves.

Inquiry office for Queen's Award to Industry

AN OFFICE for the Queen's Award to Industry (see *Board of Trade Journal*, August 6, page 276) has been set up in Room 413, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. (direct line) Sullivan 7000) to which all inquiries should be made.

Production licences for Continental Shelf oil and gas

THE MINISTRY OF POWER announce that applications are invited for further production licences to search for and get oil or gas on the Continental Shelf round Great Britain. A notice in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast *Gazettes* on August 6 invited applications for such licences to be made to the Ministry between August 9 and September 17. The territory on offer includes blocks which were offered in 1964 but were not taken up, blocks in certain areas which have recently become available in territorial waters, and blocks in the additional areas of the Continental Shelf designated by the Order-in-Council made on August 3, 1965.

Mr Douglas Jay visiting port facilities at Southampton

MR. DOUGLAS JAY, President of the Board of Trade, was expected to visit Southampton on August 12 to see at first hand the work carried out at the port by the Marine Division of the Board of Trade.

In the morning he was due to call at the Marine Survey Office and the Mercantile Marine Office in the port to meet members of the staffs. Following lunch aboard the Union Castle Line passenger vessel 'Pendennis Castle' as the guest of the company, he was expected to visit the Calshot Signal Station which is the control centre of the Port Operations and Information Service. He then proposed to make a tour of the docks and to visit the Merchant Navy Hotel.

The President was to be the chief guest at a dinner given by the Docks Board in the evening at which representatives of shipping interests in the port were to be present.

Marine inquiries

THE BOARD OF TRADE have directed that a formal investigation be held into the circumstances attending the loss of the mfv 'Blue Crusader' of Aberdeen, ON 300364, in the vicinity of the North Orkney Islands on or about January 13, 1965.

A further announcement will be made when the date and place of hearing have been fixed.

A formal investigation is also to be held into the circumstances attending the loss of the mfv 'Boston Pionair' of Lowestoft, ON 187846, in the North Sea on February 14.

A further announcement will be made when the date and place of hearing have been fixed.

Port transport industry report published

THE FINAL REPORT of the Committee of Inquiry under Lord Devlin into certain matters concerning the Port Transport Industry has been published. The Committee, appointed by Mr. R. J. Gunter, Minister of Labour, inquired into:

'the causes and circumstances of the present dispute between the two sides of the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry;

'decasualization; and

'causes of dissension in the industry and other matters affecting efficiency of working.'

Copies of the report (Cmnd 2734) are available from HM Stationery Office, price 10s.

Mersey Docks and Harbour Board

THE FIRST MEETING of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, under its new constitution, was held on August 2. Mr. M. D. Oliphant and Sir Joseph Cleary, who held similar positions in the previous Board, were elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively.

Under their new powers the Board have also co-opted Mr. C. A. Dove, the General Manager, to be a Member.

The Board will, in future, meet during the afternoon of the second and fourth Mondays of each month. Existing Committees have been dissolved with the exception of the Pilotage Committee, which is subject to separate statutory requirements.

ABCC merchanting trends inquiry

THE Association of British Chambers of Commerce report summarizing the results of the eleventh inquiry into the experience and expectations of United Kingdom merchants engaged in foreign trade has been published. The report is based on the replies of 295 merchants whose estimated annual turnover is about £430 million. The 252 exporters account for an estimated £276 million (6½ per cent of total United Kingdom exports in 1964) and the 136 importers for an estimated £154 million (about 3 per cent of total United Kingdom imports in 1964). Inquiries for copies should be made to the ABCC, 68 Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea 1960

AN ORDER giving effect to revised International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, was published by the Board of Trade on August 11.

The revised Regulations include provisions to clarify the mariner's responsibility in the use of radar in reduced visibility or fog. There are also certain changes from the current Regulations in the requirements for lights, sound signals and for steering and sailing.

The new Regulations come into operation at noon local time on September 1, 1965.

Copies of the Order (The Collision Regulations (Ships and Seaplanes on the Water) and Signals of Distress (Ships) Order 1965. S.I. No. 1525 of 1965) are obtainable from HM Stationery Office and from Mercantile Marine Offices, price 1s. 6d. Copies can be obtained by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1, price 1s. 9d.

New Signals of Distress rules

The Merchant Shipping (Signals of Distress) Rules 1965 were also published on August 11. The Rules, S.I. 1965, No. 1550 are published by HM Stationery Office, price 3d. Copies can be obtained by post, price 6d., from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1.

The purpose of the Rules is to prescribe the circumstances under which the signals of distress contained in Rule 31 of the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1960 are to be used.

Belfast shipyard awarded £14 million Norwegian contract

HARLAND AND WOLFF LTD., of Belfast, Northern Ireland, have concluded negotiations in Oslo for five bulk carriers each of 67,750 tons deadweight, worth a total of nearly £14 million. Four of the ships are for Norwegian Bulk Carriers (NBC) of Oslo, and the other is for another Norwegian owner. Delivery will be at intervals during 1967 and 1968, and the ships will all be fitted with Harland and Wolff/Burmeister and Wain diesel engines.

The vessels, which will be to Det Norske Veritas classification, will ensure the maintenance of a high level of employment at the Belfast shipyard for the next two years. The orders are subject to the finalization of long-term financial arrangements and agreement in regard to contractual matters.

In May this year, Harland and Wolff Ltd., booked an order from Sigval Bergesen of Stavanger for a tanker of 167,000 tons d.w. – the largest vessel of this type yet ordered in Britain.

Idc's issued in Scotland for first half of 1965

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT certificates issued by the Board of Trade Office for Scotland during the first six months of this year will bring additional employment to nearly double the total for the same period last year, and only slightly less than that for the whole of 1964.

Between January 1 and June 30 of this year 134 certificates were issued. These cover both incoming industry and expansions by existing companies, and involve an increase in factory space of about 5,300,000 sq. ft. providing an estimated 11,000 new jobs. In the same period last year 108 certificates were issued for just over 3,000,000 sq. ft. and 6,500 jobs, while for the whole of 1964 the figures were 201 certificates covering nearly 6,000,000 sq. ft. of factory space and 12,500 jobs.

While much of this new employment will not be immediately available, the trend is clearly encouraging and there are indications that this progress might be expected to continue throughout 1965.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPORTERS

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the Board of Trade Journal *under the heading 'Information for Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the* Export Service Bulletin, *which is published by the Export Service Branch of the Board of Trade.*

United States Federal Maritime Commission testimony on ocean freight rates

THE FOLLOWING is the text of a statement issued by the Congress of the United States Joint Economic Committee on August 10: Senator Paul H. Douglas, chairman of the Subcommittee on Federal Procurement and Regulation of the Joint Economic Committee, announced on August 10 the publication of the previously confidential testimony of Admiral John Harllee, chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, on ocean freight rates.

The testimony had been heard on May 27 in executive session of the Sub-committee because it involves information received from foreign nations under an agreement requiring consultation with them prior to publication. Senator Douglas said that the information has been kept confidential for over two months, during which time consultation took place with the 14 foreign nations involved, and ample notice was given of the Sub-committee's intention to publish it.

A statement submitted by the British Government, taking issue with some of the conclusions drawn by the staff of the Federal Maritime Commission, is also included in the printed record, along with some additional comments by the Maritime Commission staff.

'The testimony reveals widespread ocean freight rate discrimination,' Senator Douglas said on August 10. 'The detailed analysis of British-American trade set forth in Admiral Harllee's testimony shows that American exporters pay one-third more to ship their commodities to England than English shippers pay to ship similar commodities to the United States.'

The Senator pointed out that President Johnson, in reappointing Admiral Harllee Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, stated on July 23 that, 'while this country seeks no special favours in world trade – we do seek equality of treatment. We do seek the elimination of unfair or unlawful discriminatory prejudice or predatory practices.'

At the time the President also made very clear his expectations that the Maritime Commission would continue its efforts to investigate and eradicate discriminatory barriers, saying:

> The Commission has my strongest support for continuing efforts to eliminate all the barriers to US trade now presented by discriminatory freight rates. Likewise, the Commission has my support for its efforts to convince our allied trading partners that we welcome them to our shores to share in the prosperity that our commerce helps create for the free world.

Senator Douglas stated that the testimony, which deals primarily with ocean traffic between the United Kingdom and the east coast of the United States, will be followed by studies of other routes, based on the data received from the major maritime nations of the world.

Senator John Sparkman, in his statement, supported the publication of the data contained in the record. He noted that it complies with the December 1964 agreement between the State Department and the 14 maritime nations, being in the form contemplated, in that 'it does not prejudice individual carriers nor reveal their commercial secrets,' and also that there has been full consultation. Senator Sparkman stated, also, that in his opinion:

> The comments and data submitted by the Government of the United Kingdom are most welcome. They provide a balanced record which will be of material assistance to this Subcommittee in addressing and seeking to resolve the commercial questions with which our nations are mutually concerned.

The Executive Session testimony, the British Government comments, and the Maritime Commission comments are all printed in the second volume of hearings released on August 11, entitled 'Discriminatory Ocean Freight Rates and the Balance of Payments, Part 2.'

Statement by the President of the Board of Trade

MR. DOUGLAS JAY, President of the Board of Trade, has noted that a memorandum, prepared by the United States Federal Maritime Commission and asserting that shipping freight rates in the liner trade between United States North Atlantic ports and the United Kingdom discriminate against United States exports, has now been published in Washington. The memorandum also maintains that in future there should be either lower rates for United States exports or higher rates for British exports, or some degree of adjustment in the level of both rates. HM Government have already pointed out to the United States authorities, both in *Aides Memoire* dated June 17 and 21 and in discussions in Paris on July 13, that the statistics quoted in this memorandum do not support the conclusion that freight rates in this trade discriminate against United States exports. For example, the memorandum relies on a comparison of rates in the two directions in terms of so-called revenue tons, but because these are variable units of measurement, they cannot provide a satisfactory yardstick for measuring disparities. A comparison of rates in the two directions in terms of cargo weight and cargo value (the only two comparisons available which are based on constant units of measurement) show a clear advantage to United States exports. Mr. Jay much regrets that allegations of this kind, based as they are on misleading interpretations of inconclusive evidence, have now been given general circulation by the United States authorities.

Note:

In the memorandum published on August 10, the Federal Maritime Commission state in essence that American exporters are, in general, overcharged, and United Kingdom exporters are, in general undercharged, for the transport of goods by shipping conference lines between United States North Atlantic ports and the United Kingdom. The FMC go on to argue that in future there should be either lower rates for United States exports or higher rates for British exports or some degree of adjustment in the level of both rates.

There are several statistical tests which might be applied to a statement of this kind. For example:–

(a) *Value.* On the basis of the figures given in the FMC memorandum, the average freight charge on every $100 of goods exported from the United Kingdom is $4.81; the comparable charge from the United States is $4.65. United States exports are thus charged less than United Kingdom exports. (Amended statistics produced by the United States Government on July 13 show that $4.81 should be $5.12 and $4.65 should be $4.75).

(b) *Weight.* On the basis of the figures in the FMC memorandum, the average freight charge on every ton weight of goods exported from the United Kingdom is $48.8; the comparable charge from the United States is $41.7. United States exports are thus charged less than United Kingdom exports. (Amended statistics produced by the United States Government on July 13 show that $48.8 should be $50.0 and $41.7 should be $42.6.)

(c) *Volume.* The FMC memorandum contains no statistics showing the total volume of goods carried in either direction.

(d) *Revenue Tons.* On the basis of the figures in the FMC memorandum, the average freight charge on every revenue ton of goods exported from the United Kingdom is $27.30; the comparable charge from the United States is $35.93. On this calculation alone are United States exports charged more than United Kingdom exports.

The Commission's argument that United States exporters are overcharged and United Kingdom exporters undercharged rests solely on the test at (d), and depends, therefore, on whether the revenue ton is valid as the sole unit of comparison, or indeed on whether it is a valid unit of comparison at all.

The revenue ton is not a fixed quantity of cargo, nor is it a constant unit. It is a description which is usually applied to one ton weight of cargo or to the weight of cargo which takes up 40 cubic feet of space in the ship. Normally the heavier consignments are charged by weight and the revenue ton is then equal to a ton weight. Normally the bulkier consignments are charged by volume as well as by weight and the revenue ton will then be equivalent to the weight of cargo occupying 40 cubic feet of space.

The American case, which is based on the figures given in the FMC memorandum, assumes that American exports per ton weight take up less space than United Kingdom exports. There is no conclusive evidence that this is so. Some bulky United States exports, such as fruit and tobacco, are charged per ton weight and not by bulk, even though a ton weight of the commodity occupies much more space than 40 cubic feet. In the reverse direction, most United Kingdom exports of bulk are not charged according to their weight alone but account is taken of the space they occupy (i.e. weight/measurement).

The comparison drawn in the FMC memorandum in terms of freight rates per revenue ton assumes that all revenue tons in both directions are identical units. In fact, it is a comparison of like with unlike because one cannot compare cargo rates mostly charged on ton/weight in one direction with rates mostly charged on weight/measurement in another. An examination of tariffs shows there is

no standard rule in this trade by which heavier commodities are invariably charged by weight and bulkier commodities by the space they occupy. A comparison employing the unit of revenue tons is therefore both misleading and invalid. Even if it were valid, it would be incomplete because it ignores the factor of value. In fact United States exports are over 30 per cent more valuable per revenue ton than United Kingdom exports.

Moreover, the figures quoted by the FMC need to be qualified to take account of many relevant factors (such as the higher cost and wastage of using refrigerated and container space) and cannot of themselves justify the kind of broad conclusions which the FMC have drawn from them.

The American complaint has recently been reformulated as follows. The United Kingdom exporter gets more space for his money than the American exporter and, because cargo space in a ship is the limiting factor, he should pay more than he does. But this argument ignores the fact that the capacity of a ship to move weight is just as much a limiting factor as the availability of cargo space. A ship may be fully loaded with a cargo which fills only a fraction of its cargo space. The American complaint also ignores the factor of cargo value referred to above.

In the view of the United Kingdom the broad figures quoted in the FMC memorandum do not offer a basis for useful conclusions because they do not provide a satisfactory yardstick for measuring disparities. Even if the figures were accepted, two of the three possible calculations in paragraph 2 above (those based on value and weight) reveal a disparity in favour of the United States exporter. They are, moreover, the only two calculations which are based on a constant unit of measurement because every package of cargo is weighed and valued.

HM Government offered to discuss this matter further with the United States Government but the American authorities decided to publish the FMC conclusions. HM Government greatly regret that allegations of this kind have been made public, based as they are on inconclusive evidence, and feel obliged to refute them in the strongest possible terms.

Export Guarantees Advisory Council appointments

THE EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT announce that Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, has appointed Mr. C. J. J. Clay and Mr. Eric Turner to the Department's Advisory Council. They replace Lord Catto (managing director of Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd.) and Mr. L. G. T. Farmer (chairman of the Rover Co. Ltd.), whose terms of office expired on July 31. Lord Catto was first appointed to the Council in 1959 and served as deputy chairman from 1962. Mr. Farmer had been a member since 1961.

Mr. Clay is a director of Antony Gibbs & Sons Ltd., the merchant bankers. Mr. Turner is chairman and chief executive of the Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd. Both have a number of other directorships.

Note: Following these changes the membership of the Advisory Council is as follows: Chairman: Sir John Hogg; members: Mr. S. M. A. Banister, Mr. E. C. Beck, Mr. C. J. J. Clay, Sir Leonard Cooke, Sir Charles Denman, Mr. J. D. Hood, Sir Joseph Latham, Sir Joseph Lockwood, Lord Melchett, Mr. H. H. Thackstone, Mr. G. E. Thomson, Mr. Eric Turner.

Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958

Dealers in Securities

THE FOLLOWING changes have taken place during July in the lists of Licensed Dealers in Securities and Exempted Dealers in Securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Act:

Licensed Dealers

Additions:

Investment Analysis Ltd., 8/9 Hertford Street, London, W.1.

Changes of Address:

Business Brokers Ltd., 28/29 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

Dillon Walker & Company Ltd., Unicorn House, 252/6 Romford Road, Forest Gate, London, E.7.

Exempted Dealers

Additions:

British & French Bank Ltd., 33/36 King William Street, London, E.C.4.

The Royal Bank of Canada Trust Corporation Ltd., 6 Lothbury, London, E.C.2.

Change of Address:

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Ltd., 80 Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

The English Association of American Bond and Share Holders Ltd., City Gate House, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2.

The Law Debenture Corporation Ltd., Winchester House, 77 London Wall, London, E.C.2.

Northumbrian Finance Ltd., 30 St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C.4.

The Rhodesia Railways Trust Ltd., 40 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C.4.

Investment Registry Ltd., Shell House, 55 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

Application for anti-dumping duty on chicken meat

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the imposition under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1957, of an anti-dumping duty on fowl or portions thereof, fresh, chilled or frozen, imported from Denmark.

Any representations which interested parties may wish to make in connection with this application should be submitted in writing not later than August 27, 1965. A statement of the applicants' case will be made available to interested parties who wish to make representations and who give an undertaking to treat the information contained in the statement in strict confidence. Such representations in summarized form and without attribution to the source may be passed to the applicants for comment unless those making the representations stipulate otherwise.

Requests for the statement, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be addressed in writing to the Tariff Division, Board of Trade, Room 555, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Bulletin supplement on trading with Greece

A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT to the Board of Trade *Export Service Bulletin* of August 9 examines the export opportunities in Greece for domestic electrical appliances and a wide range of consumer durables.

The Greek supplement forms part of a series of surveys covering a brief range of products, exports of which, it is considered, could be increased to certain Western European countries.

The items which are being considered in relation to the Greek market are electrical appliances (washing machines, floor polishers, refrigerators, etc.); consumer goods (china, furniture, furnishing fabrics, kitchen ware, oven ware); and home hobbies and entertainment (radios, record players, photographic equipment, etc.).

Supplements to the *Export Service Bulletin* on Italy, France and Germany were published on November 2, 1964; March 31, 1965; and April 30, 1965; respectively. It is proposed to publish supplements about Sweden, Denmark and Belgium later this year.

£3.15 million loan to East Africa for purchase of diesel electric locomotives

UNDER an agreement signed in Nairobi on August 4, the British Government is to lend up to £3.15 million to the East African Common Services Authority for the purchase from Britain of diesel electric locomotives by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. The loan was offered to EACSO last year.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the East African Common Services Authority by Mr. Dunstan Omari, Secretary-General of EACSO and Dr. E. N. Gakuo, General Manager East African Railways and Harbours, and on behalf of the British Government by the Right Honourable Malcolm Macdonald, British High Commissioner in Kenya. The loan will be made under section 3 of the Export Guarantees Act 1949 and will be for twenty years including a grace period of five years.

New Books

Exploring 1970, Some Numerical Results, by Alan Brown (118 pages. Chapman & Hall, 21s.). This is the sixth volume to appear in the series *A Programme for Growth,* in which the Cambridge University Department of Applied Economics is publishing the results of its study of the British economy. Some of the earlier volumes have already been noticed on this page of the *Board of Trade Journal,* in the issues for June 5, 1964 (p. 1223) and July 17, 1964 (p. 128). The object of the study is to work out consistent and realistic estimates of the future structure of the British economy on various assumptions about the level of consumption, the rate of its growth, the balance of payments and so on, and to present these estimates in the form of a computable model of economic growth. The framework of this model is a social accounting matrix (SAM), divided into 15 classes, relating to current accounts, capital accounts, and to the rest of the world. A full description of SAM was given in the second volume in this series, *A Social Accounting Matrix for 1960* (1962. Chapman & Hall, 21s.), which also contained detailed tables for each of these classes calculated for 1960. In the present volume similar calculations for 1970 are published in respect of 10 of these classes; the financial accounts and the foreign trade accounts are to be dealt with separately in later volumes in the series. The tables are preceded by an explanation of the methods used in making the calculations, and some discussion of their implications. There is also a chapter which demonstrates how readers can calculate the effects of varying specific assumptions by using the ancillary tables of coefficients which it contains.

Britain's Share in World Trade in Manufactures, by F. T. Blackaby (17 pages. Woolwich Polytechnic, 3s. 6d.) is published as *Woolwich Economic Papers No.* 8. The author, who is Editor of the *National Institute Economic Review,* considers that the fall of 20 per cent in Britain's share of world trade in manufactures between 1953 and 1964 is the central fact about the British economy in recent years. He discusses very briefly various factors all of which he believes have had some effect on the British economic position; and, in a single final paragraph, suggests that the Government should change its trade policy (but offers no alternative policy) and that the exchange rate should be changed.

The Role and the Rule of Gold: an Argument, by Jacques Rueff and Fred Hirsch (18 pages. Princeton University. Single copies free to individuals) is No. 47 in *Essays in International Finance.* It reproduces the full text of a discussion between the two authors on February 7, 1965, extracts from which were published in the *Economist* for February 13, 1965. Rueff was Chairman of the official committee on the Financial Situation which reported to the French Government in 1959. Hirsch is an Assistant Editor of the *Economist.*

Foreign Exchange, Capital Flows, and Monetary Policy, by E. Ray Canterbery (61 pages. Princeton University, $1.00. Available from the Economists' Bookshop, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2, and from Blackwell's of Oxford) is No. 15 in *Princeton Studies in International Finance.* The author, who is Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Maryland, examines the United States deficits in its international balance of payments since 1950. The thesis of his inquiry is that domestic monetary policy was *unnecessarily* constrained by a Federal Reserve-Treasury policy of artificially supporting short-term interest rates between late 1960 and early 1965. He concludes that American monetary policy has been self-contradictory, and that interest rates may have been raised too high for the purpose of domestic growth but not high enough for the purpose of reversing short-term capital movements.

Investment in the Community Coalmining and Iron and Steel Industries: Report on the 1965 Survey. The High Authority, European Coal and Steel Community. (88 pages. 14s. 6d., by post 15s. 4d., from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops). As in previous years a survey of past and future investment by Community enterprises has been conducted, and this report sets out the position as at January 1, 1965 and the foreseeable effects on production potential. Separate chapters on the coalmining industry, the iron-ore mines, and the iron and steel industry, are followed by a chapter on the general conclusions arrived at from the evidence obtained. Also included are details of the basic definitions adopted and, finally, 52 pages of statistical tables showing for each sector capital expenditure and production broken down by producer areas.

Each of the five industrial training boards already established by the Minister of Labour, under the Industrial Training Act of 1964, has now issued its **Report and Statement of Accounts for the period ended March 31, 1965** (available from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops). The five boards, and the prices of their reports, are: Construction Industry Training Board (1s. 3d., by post 1s. 6d.); Engineering Industry Training Board (1s. 6d., by post 1s. 9d.); Iron and Steel Industry Training Board 1s. 6d., by post 1s. 9d.); Shipbuilding Industry Training Board (1s. 3d., by post 1s. 6d.); Wool Industry Training Board (1s. 3d., by post 1s. 6d.). The boards have two main duties: first, to ensure that sufficient training is provided; second, to publish recommendations on such matters as the nature, content and length of training for occupations in their industry. A board's principal weapons for ensuring that enough people in the industry are being trained are its obligation to impose a periodic levy on employers, and its power to make grants to those employers whose training courses are approved by the board. In their first reports the boards deal with the steps adopted with regard to their internal organization, their surveys of the state of training in their respective industries, and their interim schemes for the payment of grants and the collection of levies. Four more boards have been set up since March 31, and it is hoped that further industries will be covered before the end of the year.

Investment Opportunities: British Honduras. (33 pages. The Secretary, Development Finance Corporation, P.O. Box 279, Belize City, British Honduras). This pamphlet provides such general information about the country as a prospective investor may require. Conditions of finance, taxation, immigration, labour supply companies and communications are outlined. The Development Incentives Ordinance of 1960 is produced in an eleven page appendix. Further pamphlets devoted to specific industries will soon be available and are listed in the Introduction.

Car Defects: a Consumer Investigation (33 pages. Research Institute for Consumer Affairs, 14 Buckingham Street, London W.C.2, 4s. 6d. including postage) is the twelfth and last in the series of *Essays & Enquiries* published by the Institute. It reports an investigation into the cause of the state of affairs disclosed by the Consumer Association's car tests published in *Which?* – that every car tested had at least 8 faults on delivery, the average number of faults per car being 27. In the course of interviews with manufacturers and distributors the RICA investigators found agreement that current production techniques produce cars with faults. There was disagreement, however, about the effectiveness of the methods used to detect these faults before the car is delivered to the customer. These methods, which are described in some detail, comprise the manufacturer's quality control procedures, and the pre-delivery inspection which the dealer is expected to make before he hands the car over to the purchaser. The concluding chapter contains a number of suggestions for improvements in the system.

Survey on the Uses of Radioisotopes in British Industry: a Statistical Inquiry made in 1963 on behalf of the International Atomic Energy Agency, by D. F. O. Stuart and F. Birch (173 pages. Social Survey Division, Central Office of Information, 20s.). This survey formed part of an international project to determine usage in 1961, that was reported in *Industrial Radioisotope Economics* (International Atomic Energy Agency. Technical report number 40. January 1965). The present report deals with the United Kingdom contribution only. The aims of the survey were (a) to determine the extent to which radioisotope techniques were being employed in manufacturing industry; (b) to discover any unusual new applications by existing users; (c) to calculate the economic benefits in terms of savings achieved by these techniques; (d) to encourage countries with as yet few industrial applications of radioisotopes to recognise the technical and economic advantages accruing from their use. The report is mainly concerned with the statistical aspect of usage and the technical aspect is not covered.

Machine Tool Industry and the Metric System, a Report of a Survey Initiated by the Machine Tool Trades Association's Standards Policy Committee. (22 pages. Available free from the Machine Tool Trades Association, 25/28 Buckingham Gate, London S.W.1). This survey was initiated, and the results and recommendations arrived at, prior to HM Government's announcement in May that the United Kingdom would move to the adoption of the metric system. A summary of members' views is given in response to the questionnaire, and the major recommendation is that the industry should consider the introduction of the metric system for their new designs. The acceptance of this recommendation would start a gradual run down of inch machines, thus reducing the servicing problems when the changeover is completed.

Modern British Bridges, by Dorothy Henry and J. A. Jerome. (189 pages. C. R. Books Limited, The Adelphi, John Adam Street, London, W.C.2, 63s.). An introduction provides an historical background and a simple explanation of bridge construction techniques. Ninety-one recently constructed or projected designs for many types of bridge are briefly described. Specific information is given in many cases of materials, dimensions, costs, completion dates, responsible authorities, engineers and contractors. Each bridge text is accompanied by photographs and line drawings of interesting features.

Other Publications

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 1965. 19 pages. Available free from the Economic Intelligence Department, Bank of England, London, E.C.2.

THE LANCASHIRE TEXTILE INDUSTRY INCORPORATING THE COTTON SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS' DIRECTORY FOR LANCASHIRE 1965. 558 pages. John Worrall Ltd., Oldham, Lancashire. 30s., by post 33s.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF THE WORLD FOR THE YEAR 1965-1966, edited by S. H. Steinberg. 1726 pages. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., 50s.

Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry.

TUESDAY, JULY 27

Printing travel brochures

Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, was asked if he was aware that much travel literature printed outside the United Kingdom, aimed at persuading people to spend money abroad, came in tax free, whereas British printers printing brochures for British agencies and using imported paper had to pay 15 per cent import duty, plus surcharge; and if he would take steps to end this anomaly. In reply Mr. E. C. Redhead, Minister of State (Overseas), said that travel literature was free of import duty and exempt from the temporary import charge if it was of a kind covered by the UNESCO Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials. The import duty on printing paper was for the protection of British paper manufacturers. The full rate of import duty on most printing paper was 16⅔ per cent, the EFTA rate 5 per cent and the Commonwealth Preference rate nil. All types of paper were subject to the temporary import charge as manufactured materials and to exempt paper used for printing travel brochures from import duty and import charge would be impracticable and anomalous.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28

LEA expenditure

Asked if he would set out in tabular form the total expenditure under the Local Employment Act 1960 in the Northern, Welsh and Scottish regions, respectively, and the same figures for Sunderland Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Aberdeen and Glasgow groups, respectively, the Minister of State (Home) said that the following table set out the assistance offered (excluding offers declined) under the Local Employment Acts, 1960 and 1963, for the period April 1, 1960, to June 30, 1965:

	£
Northern Region	34,446,029
Wales	9,422,452
Scotland	71,850,050
Sunderland Group	4,189,811
Middlesbrough	679,689
Newcastle	664,903
Glasgow Group	8,602,481
Aberdeen Group	799,548

Factories constructed under LEA

The Minister of State (Home) gave the following information in reply to a questioner who asked if he would set out in tabular form the number of factories constructed in each region under the Local Employment Act, 1960 and the average cost.

THURSDAY, JULY 29

Kennedy Round of tariff reductions

The President, in reply to a question, made the following statement on the Kennedy Round of tariff reductions: 'Since industrial exceptions lists were tabled in Geneva in November 1964, the main activity in the Kennedy Round negotiations has been the unspectacular but essential work of examining, both in bilateral discussions and in wider groups, the scope for limiting the effects of exceptions and other problems on the proposed linear reductions in tariffs, particularly in key industrial sectors such as chemicals. Useful exploratory work has also been done on non-tariff barriers to trade and on problems of interest to the developing countries in the negotiations.

'The Working Group on cereals has met on a number of occasions since offers were tabled in April, and progress has been made. It has been agreed that offers relating to other agricultural products should be tabled on September 16; but there is bound to be doubt whether this will be possible unless the European Economic Community as we should all hope, can resolve their present difficulties in time.

'The time taken by these negotiations is mainly a matter of their wide scope and complexity. The present powers of the United States Administration to cut tariffs under the Trade Expansion Act run until June 1967, and it has long been recognized that the stage of substantive negotiation towards a balanced package deal, covering industrial tariffs, non-tariff barriers and barriers to trade in agriculture, would probably not be reached until 1966.

'No new initiative by the Government would be likely to affect this timetable and what is required is steady progress towards a comprehensive settlement. The policy of the Government is to continue to work in every way possible for a successful outcome of these negotiations.'

Nuclear powered merchant ships

Asked if he would now authorize the laying down of a prototype nuclear-propelled surface vessel, the President said: 'The Government have carefully reviewed the possible advantages of building a prototype nuclear merchant ship. They have decided that the prospects of building a ship that would be economic to operate are, as yet, too remote to justify the large Government expenditure necessary to build a prototype. The Atomic Energy Authority will, however, continue to explore methods of improving the economics of the present types of small reactors and to examine new ways of bringing an economic nuclear merchant ship nearer. I shall also shortly be discussing with the industries concerned the establishment of a committee to keep developments under review.'

British trade with Denmark

The President was asked what was the present imbalance of British trade with Denmark; and what was being done to step up British exports, particularly of coal.

He replied that the figures for our trade with Denmark could be obtained from Table IV of the Overseas Trade Accounts. A wide range of Government services were available to help British exporters to Denmark, as to other markets. The excellent results of last autumn's British Week were being energetically followed up by British exporters with the assistance of the Board of Trade and the Export Council for Europe. We were giving vigorous support to the National Coal Board's efforts to improve coal exports, and were in close touch with the Danish Government on this subject.

FRIDAY, JULY 30

Balance of trade figures

Asked whether he would arrange for the publication of the monthly balance of trade figures to be published only on a full balance of payments basis, Mr. E. C. Redhead, Minister of State (Overseas), Board of Trade, replied that the only figure of the trade balance officially published were on a balance of payments basis. The crude balance obtained as the difference between the value of exports and re-exports (f.o.b.) and that of imports (c.i.f.) was misleading in that the import valuation included insurance and freight which, in so far as they were paid abroad, were included in the invisibles account in the balance of payments.

Export Credits Guarantee Department

A number of questions was asked concerning Mr. George Whyte of Lablanc Limited of London who, having made direct representation by cable from Perth, Australia received no reply from the Export Credits Guarantee Department for three weeks; why Mr. Whyte was refused a five-year credit cover by the ECGD to enable him to obtain a contract in Perth, and why the ECGD was only willing to grant Mr. Whyte, the required five-year credit cover if he could prove that any of this country's competitors were extending similar terms. The President answered: 'A telegram from Mr. Whyte to ECGD dated May 27, was answered by telegram on May 28. A second telegram from Mr. Whyte addressed to me personally on June 6, was never received.

Mr. Whyte wished to offer seven years credit on an Australian order for hotel furnishings worth approximately £48,000. ECGD offered to cover three years credit, which was as favourable a credit offer as the buyer received from anyone, and a rather long period of credit for such materials. ECGD was in touch throughout with the British Government's commercial officers in Australia.

New Factories completed by the Board of Trade under the LEA, 1960 by June 30, 1965.

Region	Number of Factories	Total Area (Sq. ft.)	Total Cost (£)	Average Building Cost (per sq. ft.)
North-east	21	868,574	2,807,007	£3 4s. 8d.
Cumberland	1	10,000	35,963	£3 11s. 11d.
South-west	6	324,524	1,035,278	£3 3s. 10d.
Suffolk	1	17,969	32,160	£1 15s. 9d.
England	29	1,221,067	3,910,408	£3 4s. 1d.
Scotland	24	1,658,133	6,518,721	£3 18s. 7d.
Wales	11	192,271	772,930	£4 0s. 5d.
Great Britain	64	3,071,471	11,202,059	£3 12s. 11d.

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS

—continued

MONDAY, AUGUST 2

Overseas shipping orders by United Kingdom firms

Asked if he would seek power to enable him to ascertain the number, tonnage and cost of new ships ordered abroad by British shipping companies and oil companies; and if he would regularly publish the information so obtained, the Minister of State (Shipping) said that powers to collect information about orders placed by British companies existed under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. These powers were not used. Much information about orders placed abroad for new ships was already published in the Press.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3

UK ships built abroad

Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, was asked what estimate he had made of the effect on the balance of payments during each of the next three financial years of the new construction orders placed with foreign shipbuilding yards by British shipping companies since the expiry of the Shipbuilding Credit Act 1964. In reply Mr. George Darling, Minister of State (Home), said that no estimate of this kind had been made. It would be difficult to produce reliable figures because the terms of these orders including the prices paid were not usually published.

Committe for the adoption of metric system

The Minister of State (Home) in reply to a questioner said that the President had not yet completed the arrangements for the appointment of the standing joint committee to facilitate the removal of obstacles to the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures. He hoped to do so shortly.

Churchill Crown

Mr. James Callaghan, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made the following statement: 'A Royal Proclamation was made today laying down the design of the Churchill Crown. On the obverse it is to bear the uncrowned effigy of the Queen with the Royal Style and Titles and the date 1965, and on the reverse the effigy of Sir Winston Churchill with the word "Churchill". The Queen's effigy will be that by Mrs. Gillick which appears on all other denominations of the coinage. The reverse design is the work of Mr. Oscar Nemon.

'The crown pieces will be available to the public at branches of banks, to which they will be issued as normal coin of the realm. Issues are expected to begin in October and may continue for some time. The Royal Mint is making arrangements to meet orders from overseas banks, but will be unable to deal direct with other organizations or with the public.'

The new crown piece will be legal currency.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4

Relief from import duty

The President was asked what representations he had received from the Federation of British Industries in connection with his announcement that the minimum value of machines eligible for relief from import duty was to be raised to £3,000; and whether he would now reconsider his decision. In reply Mr. E. C. Redhead, Minister of State (Overseas), said that the FBI had made representations asking that this decision should be reconsidered. The President was satisfied that the change was necessary.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5

Disposal of land at Wrexham

The President was asked what plans he had for the disposal of the land owned by his department at Wrexham and occupied until recently by the Rubber Directorate; and if he would make a statement. In reply he said: 'I have authorized the opening of negotiations for the sale of the freehold of this 140-acre site to Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. Ltd. The company wish to build on this site a large tyre-producing factory which will be an addition to their existing productive capacity in the United Kingdom. The project is expected to result in an increase in exports and a decrease in imports, and to bring employment opportunities to an area whose long-term employment prospects might otherwise have been problematical. I am aware that a statement was made in this House in 1961 by the previous Government that this site would be offered back to the former owners. That statement was based on the supposition that this site was subject to the policy evolved after the Crichel Down case. While I accept that the statement was made in good faith, the premises on which it was based do not seem to accord with the facts; the site has many old Royal Ordnance Factory buildings on it and cannot now be regarded as agricultural in character. Nevertheless, in view of the 1961 statement, the Government are prepared, in respect of cases submitted to them, to discuss making ex gratia payments to the former owners of the site or their successors.'

New factories in Wales

Asked how many new factories had been established in Wales since last October; and if he would indicate the location and number of jobs provided in each case, the Minister of State (Home) said that 52 projects (including new factories and expansions of existing factories) for which industrial development certificates were issued had been completed in Wales since October 1, 1964. These projects were estimated to provide 2,350 new jobs. Details of individual projects could not be disclosed.

Travel and holiday clubs

The Minister of State (Home) in reply to a questioner who asked how long inquiries into the affairs of Travel and Holiday Clubs Limited had been going on; if he would now publish the results of his findings and whether he would now make a statement, said that on August 14, 1964, inspectors were appointed by the Board of Trade under section 165(b) of the Companies Act, 1948, to investigate the affairs of Travel and Holiday Clubs Limited. They had made good progress but were prevented by litigation from reporting to the Board of Trade. It was likely that their report would now, in consequence, be delayed for some months. It would be decided whether to publish the report when it was received.

Companies Bill

The President was asked what plans he had for new companies legislation, and whether he would make a statement. In reply, he said that as a first step, with due regard to the recommendations of the Jenkins Committee, a Bill was being prepared for introduction at an early date primarily to provide for the disclosure of information in company accounts.

Debates on textile and footwear industries

Debates on the limitation of textile imports and exports in the footwear industry are reported in Hansard cols 1896-1915 and 1976-1984 respectively.

Bills receive Royal Assent

The following Bills received the Royal Assent: The Control of Office and Industrial Development Act 1965; the Merchant Shipping Act 1965; the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, and the Hire Purchase and Hire Purchase (Scotland) Bills (House of Lords).

A LIBRARY FOR EXPORTERS

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are freely available for reference in the Board of Trade **Statistics and Market Intelligence Library** *at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. This is a modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes. It has a reading-room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of foreign manufacturers. A brochure describing the library's services more fully is available on request.*

The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 368 or Telex No. 25977).

Treaty trader and industrial trainee visas

FIRMS IN BRITAIN who plan to send an employee to the United States of America for a short period of training or to gain technical experience with a United States company are reminded that such persons may apply for a United States 'temporary worker's' or 'trainee' visa. While the holders of such visas must register for military service under the United States Selective Service Act within six months of their entry into the United States of America, as immigrants must do, they are not subject to induction into the United States Forces until 12 months have elapsed from the date of their arrival. The holders of 'immigrant' visas, however, are liable to be called up at any time after they have registered.

Before an application for a 'temporary worker's' or 'trainee' visa can be considered by the United States Embassy in London, the sponsoring firm in the United States of America must submit a visa petition to the nearest office of the United States Immigration and Naturalisation Service. If the petition is approved, the United States Embassy will advise the British applicant accordingly and inform him of the procedure to be followed in making the visa application.

Inquiries about this notice should be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2404).

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

1965	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 26 .	Plant, technical and miscellaneous stores, including diesel and petrol engined generator sets: diesel engined fork lift trucks; petrol engines; power units; charging sets; generator, engine, pump and signalling spares; wireless reception sets; wireless equipment; platform scales; telescopes, periscopes and prisms; telescopic levels and theodolites; watches and binoculars.	Technical Stores Sub-Depot, Wem, Shropshire	Hall, Wateridge & Owen (Dept. L), Welsh Bridge, Shewsbury. (Tel. 53131).
Sept. 2 .	Machine tools, plant and miscellaneous stores including centre lathes, drills, grinders, hack and circular saws, woodworking machines, M.T. equipment and spares, A.R.88 radio receivers, lifting trucks and jacks, 23 tons L.A. scrap accumulators, portable shelters, tentage and tent poles, webbing haversacks, canvas, webbing and leather scrap, slotted steel racking and shelving, miscellaneous tools including saws, chisels, anvils, pickaxes, crow bars, hammers, etc., B.D. trousers and blouses, greatcoats, boots and shoes, miscellaneous furniture, kitchen and household equipment, white and coloured blankets and blanket pieces, mattresses, sheets, curtains, mixed rags, woollen rags, steel helmets, pocket watches, etc.	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford.	Russel, Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20-21 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. 4366).

Catalogues for the sales shown above may be obtained from the appropriate Auctioneers 14 days prior to the date of Sale. Price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

SALE BY TENDER – MACHINE TOOLS

Horizontal borers; pillar and radial drills; horizontal, universal, surface and spline grinders; capstan, centre, copy and multi-tool lathes; horizontal, vertical and manufacturing millers; presses; shaping and slotting machines; sheet metal and woodworking machines, etc.

Locations: (a) Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield, Middlesex; (b) Royal Ordnance Factory, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.

Applications for Tender Forms should be made to Ministry of Defence (AD), Directorate of Sales (Sales 4 (b) (ii)), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tender Forms must be returned by the following dates:

(a) R.S.A.F., Enfield – August 26, 1965; (b) R.O.F., Woolwich – September 2nd, 1965.

Permission to view on presentation of Tender Forms only.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (LANDS 15(Air))

1965	Description	Location	Auctioneers
Sept. 15 .	262 acres approximately of freehold land and buildings formerly part of Shepherds Grove Airfield, Suffolk, including T2 type hangar, 11 Butler sheds and other brick and Nissen type buildings having a total floor area of approximately 131,000 square feet. Outline planning permission for suitable industrial and/or storage use of the buildings and approximately 45 acres of land.	Former Royal Air Force Station, Shepherds Grove, Stanton, Nr. Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.	H. C. Wolton & Son, 6 Whiting Street, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. (Tel. Bury St. Edmunds 3366).

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPT.)

1965	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Sept. 8 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment .	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs (AFD 1), 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331).
Sept. 16 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood.	Brady & Son (AFD1), 17 Warren Street, Stockport. (Tel. Stockport 2252).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within 14 days of the advertised date of the sale on application to the Auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*).

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1965	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 24 .	Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering and electrical equipment, domestic, canteen and other equipment, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Store, Shed 10, Site 1, Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworths, 6 Snow Hill (2nd Floor), Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Tel. City 1718 and 1828).

Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable from the auctioneers. View days: day preceding the sale and morning of the sale.

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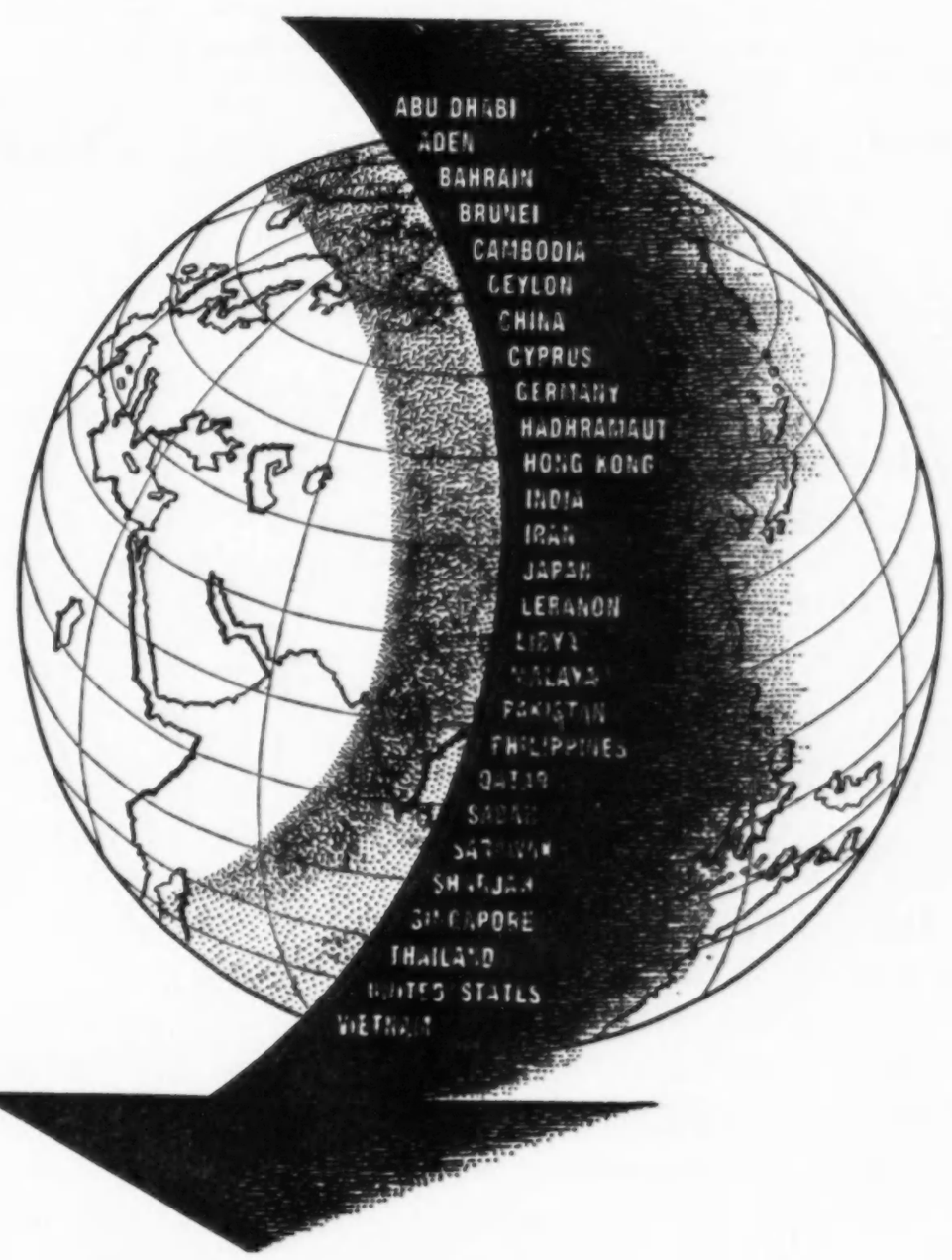

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THE CHARTERED BANK OF LONDON (INCORPORATED IN CALIFORNIA)

Advertisement of Company Meeting

STEEL BROTHERS & COMPANY LIMITED

Mr. W. F. G. Salkeld's Review of Home and Overseas Operations

The 74TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STEEL BROTHERS AND COMPANY LIMITED will be held on August 27, in London.

The following is an extract from the statement by the Chairman and Managing Director, Mr. W. F. G. Salkeld, which has been circulated to Shareholders:

UNITED KINGDOM

Carbutt & Co. (1928) Ltd.: This Company again made a loss although with the disposal of the London mill this was much reduced and to a considerable extent arose from the cost of winding up the London organization.

Their Subsidiary, Walter Holmes Ltd., of Hull, did not have as good a year as in 1963.

An increased dividend was received from their trade investment, Yorkshire Agricultural Driers Ltd. which again made a satisfactory profit.

Sondes Place Research Laboratories Ltd.: The volume of work on the chemical side proved disappointing during 1964 and in the absence of long term contracts, although the mechanical side made good progress, the Company again incurred a loss.

Expanded Perlite Limited: As expected this Company experienced adverse conditions in 1964 – restricted demand and reduced prices for its products – and no Dividend has been paid. Sales in the current year so far are on a more encouraging scale though profit margins remain very thin.

Steel Brothers & Higgins (Insurance) Ltd.: Our wholly owned Subsidiary of Lloyds brokers had a successful year; results show a satisfactory increase in income and profit. The growth in income for 1965 to date has been maintained.

As opportunities are available we are seeking to expand our activities in insurance.

H. G. Sanders & Son Ltd.: As anticipated when we purchased our interest a period of reorganization ensued the fruits of which were becoming apparent by the end of the year.

OVERSEAS

BURMA: I regret to advise that we have so far made no progress in remitting our funds out of Burma and have therefore the equivalent of £763,000 lying in the Banks in Rangoon. Nor, I regret to say, have we received the Burmese Government's permission to transfer two properties (book value £109,000) which have been sold subject to this permission.

INDIA: The food procurement agency for the Indian Tea Association functioned satisfactorily during 1964 in spite of supply difficulties.

The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.: Very competitive conditions prevailed in the oil market and lower profit margins were again experienced. This has been reflected in a Dividend of 12½ per cent on the Ordinary Capital compared with 17½ per cent Dividend plus 5 per cent special distribution for 1963.

PAKISTAN: Final figures for Pakistan as a whole were rather better than in 1963 in that although restrictions on trading resulted in a poorer year in Karachi this was more than compensated for by improved results from Chittagong.

In the current year the same broad pattern continues.

CEYLON: Our subsidiaries, E. B. Creasy & Co. Ltd. and Darley, Butler & Co. Ltd., had a reasonably satisfactory year though economic conditions in Ceylon continued difficult and a moratorium was declared on the remittance of dividends. At the time of writing the economic climate appears rather brighter.

MIDDLE EAST: Our Associated Company Spinney's (1948) Ltd., had a satisfactory year and we have received the same Dividend as last year.

In Iraq our Associated Company, Rafidain Developments Ltd., had a successful year.

EAST AFRICA: Our Associates, A. Baumann & Company, Limited, continued to trade on a satisfactory basis.

CANADA: Last year at this time we were in process of purchasing outstanding minority interests in our various Companies in Western Canada and regrouping our operating interests as Divisions or investments of one Company with headquarters in Vancouver. This reorganization was begun in 1964 and completed early this year and all our Canadian trading and manufacturing interests are now owned by one Company called Steel Brothers & Co. (Canada) Ltd. Both turnover and profits increased in 1964 and with Western Canada flourishing all indications are that 1965 should also be successful.

PROSPECTS: In many of the countries in which we operate political and economic conditions make forecasting hazardous but so far in the current year overall results are not greatly different from those of 1964.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958				
Value in base year, £m.	19,984	—	15,988	15,258	15,258	9,074	3,478	922	688	591	1,205	series shown in £ million			
1960	109	112	114	110	109	98	119	110	127	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	112	114	122	116	111	100	129	130	135	137	121	+319	+230	+36	+29
1962	113	115	127	123	113	100	128	119	131	141	124	+ 76	+ 33	+22	+14
1963	118	119	134	129	118	103	132	108	140	146	133	+177	+ 89	+29	+55
1964	124	128	144	138	123	106	153	121	164	184	153	+482	+332	+44	+47
1963															
4th quarter	122	124	138	132	120	105	142	109	151	168	145	+121	+ 61	+23	+35
1964															
1st quarter	123	127	141	136	123	105	148	116	156	176	152	+ 87	+ 79	+ 2	+ 3
2nd quarter	123	128	142	136	121	105	151	121	155	184	149	+164	+126	+ 5	+12
3rd quarter	124	128	145	139	123	106	155	121	169	188	153	+123	+ 77	+ 6	+17
4th quarter	126	130	147	141	124	107	160	128	174	186	158	+108	+ 50	+31	+15
1965															
1st quarter	128	132	150	145	126	108	160	139	162	187	161	+52	+ 49	— 6	+11
2nd quarter						106									
1964															
December	..	132	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965															
January	..	133	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	132	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	130	..	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	131*	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	132*	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June						105									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IM-PORTS	EX-PORTS	BAL-ANCE OF PAY-MENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices															
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956							1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—	series shown in thousands						3,836	3,250	
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—275
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	119	117	— 22
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	121	120	+ 90
1963	135	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	..	130	130	+ 96
1964	161	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	362	—140	..	221	+77	..	149	136	—374
1963																
4th quarter	135	117	122·1	+2·1	106·1	121·8	143·3	450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34	137	133	— 1
1964																
1st quarter	140	121	123·2	+1·5	107·9	123·2	146·0	445	— 5	+42	182	+25	— 5	146	135	— 77
2nd quarter	148	124	125·5	+2·8	107·8	124·2	147·7	355	— 90	—58	230	+48	+33	148	135	—102
3rd quarter	154	113	126·5	+4·3	108·6	125·0	149·4	311	— 44	—34	242	+12	+ 6	148	134	—110
4th quarter	161	124	127·6	+4·5	109·9	126·3	150·9	336	+ 25	+50	228	—14	—34	149	139	— 85
1965																
1st quarter	167*	121*	128·8	+4·5	109·7	128·3	153·6	353	+ 17	+42	233	+ 5	— 5	143	141	+ 6
2nd quarter			132·0	+5·2	111·0*	129·0*	155·8	293	— 60	—58	288	+55	+33	152	141	
1964																
December	161	124	128·3	+4·8	109·4	126·8	152·1	337	— 1	— 1	222	— 8	—11	149	146	..
1965																
January	162*	123*	128·7	+4·6	109·2	127·9	153·2	363	+ 26	+41	221	— 1	— 1	145	136	..
February	165*	122*	128·7	+4·5	109·8	128·3	153·4	356	— 7	+ 2	229	+ 8	+ 6	138	144	..
March	167*	121*	129·1	+4·4	110·0	128·8	154·2	341	— 15	—19	249	+20	+10	147	143	..
April	167*	123*	131·6	+5·5	110·9	128·9	155·1	313	— 28	—20	274	+25	+14	149	143	..
May	168*	123*	132·1	+5·1	111·3*	129·2*	155·9	297	— 16	—23	287	+13	+ 9	157	140	..
June			132·4	+4·9	110·8*	129·3*	156·5	268	— 29	—33	302	+15	+13	148	139	
July					110·3*	129·4*		264	— 4	—15	296	— 6	+ 3	151*	154*	

† Not seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

United Kingdom trade in July

Summary

EXPORTS in July increased very sharply to a new record. Taken with the experience of recent months, this suggests that the underlying trend may be still be moving upwards rather than having flattened off, as earlier evidence had appeared to imply; though the July figure is clearly exceptionally high. Imports also increased in July but were well below the record figure in May. Special factors obscure the trend this year but, allowing for these, imports in recent months appear to have been little higher than earlier in the year. The monthly trade deficit was very small in July; the average so far this year has been about half the monthly rate for last year.

Trade balance

The balance of trade in July was in deficit by only £1 million, seasonally adjusted, reflecting the very high export figure. The monthly trade balance has been very erratic this year but over the first seven months the deficit has averaged £23 million a month, compared with £46 million a month in 1964. This improvement in the trade balance over 1964 is equivalent to about £275 million at an annual rate.

Exports

Exports in July were £417 million, seasonally adjusted, easily a record. The export series, shows large variations from one month to another and at this time of year changing holiday patterns may be contributing additionally to the variability. Part of the recent month to month movements, and some part of the rise in July, is attributable to the unevenness in export deliveries of machinery and of ships and aircraft. For the three months May-July, exports averaged £391 million, half per cent above the average of the three high months February, March and April. For the first seven months of this year exports have averaged 5 per cent more than the average for 1964.

The most recent three months have shown a marked increase in exports to the United States. There has been little change in recent months in exports to Western Europe. Among EEC countries, the continued fast expansion in exports to Western Germany has been largely offset by a falling back in exports to France, the Netherlands and Belgium. Exports to EFTA countries have been running fairly flat in recent months, after their big rise in the early months of this year. Exports to overseas sterling area countries in the most recent three months were lower than the peak rate of the previous three months. Expansion has continued in exports to South Africa and to the Irish Republic, but there has been a dropping back to Australia and India.

In the commodity pattern of exports, there was an increase in exports of machinery in the three months May-July after a period of some flatness. There was a recovery in exports of transport equipment due to higher exports of aircraft. Metals and manufactures of metals have continued to move strongly upwards in recent months.

Imports

Imports in July were valued at £484 million, seasonally adjusted, an increase compared with the June total of £472 million but well down on the high figure of £501 million in May, which followed the reduction in the import charge. The monthly level of imports this year has fluctuated markedly owing to special factors, including the change in the import charge at the end of April and the delays in arrivals caused by the American dock strikes early in the year. It is therefore very difficult to judge the current trend in imports. To some extent the effects of the distortions are reduced if the last two months are taken together and compared with the average over the previous four months, a period which includes the exceptionally low February and very high May figures. (The standard comparison of the latest three months with the preceding three months, which shows a rise of 5 per cent, is clearly misleading.) The average for June-July was £478 million, about 1½ per cent higher than in February-May. In the first seven months of this year imports have been a little lower than the average rate during 1964.

In recent months the main increases in imports have been confined to the categories of finished manufactures, chemicals and drink and tobacco. Imports of these in June and July, though lower than the exceptional figures in May (when arrivals were particularly high following the reduction in the temporary import charge) continued at a higher level than earlier in the year. Imports of finished manufactures in June-July averaged 9 per cent more than in February-May. Imports of chemicals averaged nearly one-fifth higher and imports of drink and tobacco about two-fifths higher. Other main categories of imports in June-July were generally lower on average than in February-May – food imports were 1 per cent lower, basic materials 2 per cent lower and fuel 3 per cent lower.

The area of pattern of imports is also affected by the unevenness of arrivals this year but, taking these into account, there appears to have been an increase in imports from North America, from Western Europe and from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Against this there has been little change in arrivals from the sterling area and a continued decline in imports from Latin America.

President's comment on export record

Commenting on these figures, Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade said: 'The all-time record export figure for July is a splendid performance by British industry, which suggests that recent months' figures may have obscured a continuing upward trend. For the first seven months of 1965, exports have been running at a rate 5 per cent higher than the average for 1964, although world trade as a whole seems to be growing more slowly. The United Kingdom's visible trade balance over the last seven months shows an improvement of £275 million, expressed as an annual rate, compared with last year. The Government's policies are designed to strengthen this trend. We cannot count on every month being as good as July, but it shows what can be done and must be done if last year's deficit is to be finally extinguished.'

United Kingdom Trade

TABLE I (A)
TOTALS
Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.	Trade balance
1964	368	475	13	—46
1964 1st quarter	367	469	12	—42
2nd quarter	365	477	13	—48
3rd quarter	363	476	14	—52
4th quarter	377	478	13	—42
1965 1st quarter	383	458	13	—13
2nd quarter	381	485	13	—40*
1965 February	390	440	14	+10
March	388	469	13	—17
April	387	477	13	—30*
May	379	501	13	—56*
June	376	472	14	—34*
July*	417	484	17	— 1*
1965 February-April	388	462	13	—12*
May-July*	391	486	15	—30*

* Provisional estimates.

TABLE I (B)
TOTALS
Recorded values — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1964 1st quarter	371·4	474·4	12·8
2nd quarter	377·5	480·8	13·1
3rd quarter	338·7	460·4	12·0
4th quarter	383·2	484·9	13·3
1965 1st quarter	373·9	464·8	13·6
2nd quarter	401·7	487·0	14·0
1965 May	393·9	505·5	13·6
June	401·0	484·6	14·4
July*	418·3	494·5	15·6

* Provisional estimates.

Retail stocks in June

STOCKS HELD by retailers at the end of June were 8 per cent higher than at the end of June 1964, an increase much in line with recent increases as compared with a year earlier. In volume terms retailers' stocks were about 5 per cent higher at the end of June than a year earlier. Retail sales in June were respectively 5 per cent and 2 per cent higher, in value and volume, than in June 1964; it would in consequence appear that retailers have been continuing to increase their stocks in relation to their sales.

The monthly series on retailers' stocks has now been rebased on the detailed results of the 1961 Census of Distribution, a description of the rebasing of the monthly series of retailers' sales which also applies to the rebasing of this series was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 12. The rebased figures also take into account the results obtained from the annual enquiries for 1962 and 1963. Quarterly figures on this revised basis were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 11.

Estimates of changes in total retail stocks.

(At cost at end of month). Index numbers (end 1960=100) and percentage changes on a year earlier.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(a) At current prices.												
1960. . .	94	99	102	103	105	104	99	98	102	109	113	100
1961. . .	98	102	107	109	110	111	108	107	110	117	122	106
1962. . .	103	106	112	113	116	112	110	110	112	121	127	111
1963. . .	106	109	116	117	119	116	113	113	114	125	134	117
1964. . .	115	117	123	125	125	124	118	122	125	133	143	126
1965. . .	121	124	133	134	136	133						
1961. . .	+5	+4	+4	+5	+5	+6	+8	+9	+7	+7	+8	+6
1962. . .	+5	+3	+5	+4	+5	+1	+3	+3	+2	+4	+5	+4
1963. . .	+3	+3	+4	+3	+3	+3	+2	+3	+2	+4	+5	+6
1964. . .	+9	+7	+5	+7	+5	+7	+4	+9	+9	+6	+6	+8
1965. . .	+5	+6	+9	+8	+9	+8						
(b) At constant (Dec. 1960) prices.												
1960. . .	95	100	103	105	106	105	100	99	102	109	113	100
1961. . .	98	102	10[illegible]	107	109	109	106	104	107	113	118	103
1962. . .	100	102	108	109	110	107	105	104	106	114	120	104
1963. . .	100	103	110	110	112	110	107	106	108	118	126	110
1964. . .	108	109	114	116	115	114	109	113	115	122	131	115
1965. . .	110	112	121	121	123	120						
1961. . .	+3	+2	+2	+3	+2	+4	+6	+6	+4	+4	+4	+3
1962. . .	+1	Nil	+2	+2	+2	—2	—2	—1	—1	+1	+2	+1
1963. . .	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+3	+2	+3	+2	+3	+5	+5
1964. . .	+8	+6	+4	+5	+3	+4	+2	+6	+6	+4	+4	+4
1965. . .	+2	+3	+6	+5	+7	+5						

INDEX OF REGULAR STATISTICS

When did the Board of Trade Journal *last publish an article on the chemical industry? Which issue gives the latest figures on United Kingdom overseas trade, engineering production, hire purchase, wholesale prices, etc.?*

Readers are reminded that an index of the date on which all regular statistical articles were last published appears each week at the end of the Journal. (*See page* 396 *of this issue.*)

Gold and convertible currency reserves in July

THE GOLD and convertible currency reserves fell by £50 million to stand at £947 million on July 31. There was some further recourse during the month to the swap facility with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

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Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room 227A, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2653-6), and not to HM Stationery Office.*

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WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES

Further easing in prices of materials

PRICES OF MATERIALS and fuel used in manufacturing industry, which had eased a little in the second quarter, fell further in July. This weakening has been mainly in the food sector, where prices are now at their lowest point for two years. The index for the non-food sector has also fallen back in the last two months but is still a little above the first quarter average and about 1½ per cent more than in the third quarter of last year.

Output prices for all manufactured goods in July were fractionally above the average for the second quarter. The provisional index for the food manufacturing industries fell a little, but output prices for industries other than food, drink and tobacco, were a little higher than in the second quarter, though the rate of increase in these prices has moderated markedly since the first quarter.

Materials and fuel used in broad sectors of industry

The fall in the food index has been largely due to the reduction in prices of sugar, but prices of other materials have also declined by some 1½ per cent since the first quarter. The index numbers for each of the non-food groups of industries have fallen back a little, or at least levelled off in the last two months or so, with the exception of the index for the timber industries, which has hardened slightly.

The index numbers for construction materials and for house-building materials increased further in July.

Output of broad sectors of industry

There was little or no change in July in the index numbers for chemicals, for iron and steel or for paper, and the rise in these prices has levelled-off in recent months. The output prices of clothing and footwear and of timber increased further however, and the index for the textile industries, although fluctuating somewhat in recent months, is a little firmer than in the earlier months of the year.

Lift truck frame being welded at Hyster's factory at Irvine Frames are of one piece construction providing a rigid mounting for all components. Hyster Limited have more than doubled the size of their factory at Irvine. This will enable the company to double their present production of lift trucks and other equipment and to introduce new lift truck models planned for September 1965. Current delivery times on most equipment are expected to be halved over the next 12 months. The new plant became fully operational in August and covers 80,000 sq. ft. This gives a total factory and office area of 157,000 sq. ft., including a new 10,000 sq. ft. spares depot. Exports of Hyster equipment to EFTA and Commonwealth countries are increasing rapidly and currently account for some 45 per cent of production. Exports to EFTA countries and South Africa have jumped 60 per cent in the last year and 25 per cent to Canada.

1. Materials purchased by broad sectors of industry—1954=100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1964			1965		1964		1965						
		2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	July	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July
Orders III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry.	106·1	107·0	108·2	107·7	107·5*	106·7	107·9	107·7	107·6	107·7	108·0	107·7*	107·0*	106·5*
	Basic materials	101·9	102·9	104·3	103·3	103·2*	102·7	103·9	103·4	103·2	103·3	103·6	103·4*	102·6*	102·1*
	Fuel	138·1	138·1	138·4	141·2	141·1*	137·6	138·8	140·8	141·4	141·4	141·4	140·9*	140·9*	140·9*
Orders IV to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries.	107·8	108·6	109·9	109·7	111·0*	108·1	109·4	109·2	109·8	110·0	110·9	111·3*	110·8*	110·3*
	Basic materials other than fuel	102·5	103·5	104·9	104·2	105·7*	102·9	104·2	103·7	104·2	104·5	105·5	106·1*	105·5*	104·9*
211 to 229	Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries.	102·3	103·7	105·4	104·8	101·9*	103·9	105·8	105·7	104·6	104·1	103·4	101·9*	100·6*	100·3*
263 to 277	Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries.	110·4	111·7	113·2	116·8	118·9*	111·6	114·1	115·4	116·9	118·2	118·7	119·2*	118·8*	118·4*
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries.	134·7	135·5	137·7	138·6	140·3*	134·9	137·9	138·1	138·7	139·0	139·9	140·6*	140·5*	140·2*
361	Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry.	124·2	125·2	127·8	128·9	130·7*	124·4	128·7	128·7	128·9	129·3	130·0	131·1*	131·1*	130·9*
Order X	Materials and fuel used in the textile industries	99·2	97·8	95·6	93·6	93·9*	97·7	94·2	93·8	94·0	93·0	93·8	94·0*	93·9*	93·6*
Order XIV	Materials and fuel used in the timber industries	114·5	115·3	117·4	119·4	119·8*	115·0	118·4	119·2	119·5	119·5	119·7	119·9*	119·9*	120·2*
Order XV	Materials and fuel used in the paper industries	109·9	110·1	111·4	114·9	114·9*	109·8	111·9	114·6	115·0	115·0	115·0	114·9*	114·9*	114·9*
Order XVII	Construction materials	125·4	126·1	127·6	128·8	130·2*	125·9	128·3	128·4	128·9	129·2	130·2	130·3*	130·2*	130·7*
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	125·9	126·5	128·2	129·8	131·4*	126·3	129·0	129·4	129·9	130·1	131·2	131·5*	131·5*	131·9*

*Provisional figure.

2. Output of broad sectors of industry—1954=100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1964			1965		1964		1965						
		2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	July	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July
Orders III to XVI	All manufactured products: Total sales	122·9	123·9	124·9	126·5	128·3*	§123·6	125·3	126·1	126·4	126·9	128·0	128·5*	128·5*	128·6*
	Home market sales	123·5	124·7	125·8	127·5	129·8*	§124·3	126·3	127·1	127·5	127·9	129·4	129·9*	129·3*	130·0*
Orders IV to XVI	Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco: Total sales	123·2	124·1	125·1	126·9	127·7*	§123·8	125·6	126·5	126·9	127·4	127·4	127·8*	127·8*	127·9*
	Home market sales	124·2	125·0	126·3	128·3	129·1*	§124·7	126·8	127·9	128·3	128·8	128·9*	129·2*	129·3*	129·4*
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home market sales	117·2	118·2	119·5	120·8	120·2*	118·3	120·0	120·6	120·8	121·1	120·5	120·3*	119·8*	119·9*
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	105·1	105·6	106·5	108·6	108·9*	105·5	106·9	108·0	108·7	109·0	108·9	108·9*	109·0*	109·0*
	Home market sales	106·5	107·1	108·1	110·2	110·6*	107·0	108·6	109·6	110·2	110·5	110·5	110·6*	110·6*	110·6*
311 and 312	Iron and steel industries: Total sales	129·1	129·5	129·8	130·2	131·6*	129·3	129·8	130·0	130·2	130·5	131·4	131·7*	131·7*	131·8*
	†Home market sales	134·2	134·3	134·6	135·3	136·6*	134·2	134·7	135·1	135·4	135·4	136·4	136·7*	136·7*	136·8*
Order X	Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales	109·9	110·5	111·3	111·4	111·7*	110·1	111·5	111·6	111·4	111·4	111·7	111·7*	111·5*	111·7*
	Home market sales	107·5	108·3	109·0	109·4	109·7*	108·0	109·2	109·5	109·4	109·4	109·7	110·1*	109·5*	109·8*
Order XII	Clothing and footwear: Home market sales	112·3	112·9	113·1	114·1	115·1*	112·7	113·3	113·8	114·2	114·7	114·3	115·2*	115·3*	115·6*
Order XIV	Timber industries: Home market sales	116·8	117·5	119·0	121·1	121·7*	117·2	119·9	120·8	121·0	121·4	121·4	121·8	122·0*	122·2*
481 to 483	Paper industries: Home market sales	113·9	114·3	115·4	118·3	118·7*	114·3	116·1	117·8	118·5	118·6	118·6	118·7	118·7*	118·7*
Order XVII	New construction‡	128	129	131	132	133*		131			132			133*	

* Provisional figure. † The index for Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling: Home Market Sales (Minimum List Headings 40, 41 of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification) has been discontinued. An equivalent index is published in Table (3) (a) of this article under the title 'Other steel goods (excluding tubes)'. ‡ Index of building costs figures relate to average for the quarter. § Revised figure

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WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES, *continued*

3 (a). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom—1954=100

Commodities are listed by industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958) whose principal products they are. The Standard Industrial Classification references appear in the annual article on wholesale price index numbers published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 19, 1965. (monthly averages)

	1964	1965			
	July	Jan.	May	June	July
Coal†	151·2	158·5	152·1	152·1*	152·1*
Slates	172·5	172·5	172·5	183·9	183·9
Salt	112·6	111·0	110·7	110·7	110·7
Flour	119·3	119·3	117·3	117·3	117·3*
Sugar, refined	131·0	122·8	116·0	111·3	109·3*
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	108·0	110·5	111·1	111·1*	111·1*
Beer	117·4	118·4	126·8	126·8*	126·8*
Tobacco and cigarettes	136·4	139·3	154·6	154·6	154·6
Hard coke	164·0	176·0	177·0	177·0	177·0
Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty)	109·4	122·7	122·7	122·7	122·7
Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	138·9	138·9	138·9	138·9	138·9
Lubricating oils and greases	129·5	128·9	128·9	128·9	128·9
General chemicals	100·2	100·5	100·9	100·8*	100·9*
Pharmaceutical chemicals	65·9	64·0	64·0	64·1*	64·1*
Pharmaceutical preparations	99·0	100·5	101·2	101·2	101·2
Toilet preparations	133·6	137·2	140·8	142·1*	142·1*
Paint for building and decorating	115·8	115·9	116·3	116·3*	116·3*
Soap	139·4	151·0	156·2	156·2	156·2*
Soapless detergents	103·9	106·4	106·4	106·4	106·4*
Synthetic resins and plastic materials	76·3	74·6	74·8	74·8	74·9*
Steel sheets	132·9	134·2	135·6	135·6	135·5
Tinplate	120·3	127·0	125·3	125·3	127·2
Other steel goods (excluding tubes)	133·8	134·2	136·3	136·3*	136·3*
Steel tubes	141·0	141·1	142·5	142·5	142·5*
Iron castings	145·7	147·1	149·5	149·5*	149·5*
Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
Extruded and drawn	142·2	145·2	145·2	145·2	145·2
Rolled	132·9	136·3	136·3	136·3	136·3
Castings	139·5	143·7	144·1	144·1	144·1
Forgings	135·6	135·6	138·3	138·3	138·3
Brass, ingot 65-35, B.S. 1400: B3, delivered	118·9	127·2	139·7	138·7	134·7
Photographic paper and films, etc.	125·4	126·0	126·0	126·0	126·0*
Spectacles, etc.	125·8	130·2	130·2	130·2	130·2*
Dental goods	137·2	137·2	139·3	141·7	142·4*
Gramophone records	138·5	138·5	138·5	138·5	138·5*
Domestic electrical appliances	101·2	101·3	102·0	101·8*	101·8*
Perambulators, etc.	124·5	127·9	128·0	128·0*	128·0*
Tools and implements	144·2	148·5	151·4	151·4	151·4*

	1964	1965			
	July	Jan.	May	June	July
Cutlery	132·1	133·9	136·2	136·1*	136·1*
Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades)	132·8	133·9	140·8	140·3	140·3
Spoons and forks	148·9	152·5	157·9	157·9*	157·9*
Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders	157·1	163·3	163·3	163·3	163·3
Domestic hollow-ware	147·7	150·0	156·5	156·6	156·6*
Domestic gas appliances	112·2	112·2	113·2	113·2	113·2*
Cotton yarn	95·4	97·8	97·3	97·9	97·9*
Spun rayon yarn	105·0	107·5	106·8	107·4	107·4*
Irish linen yarns(wetspun)	134·5	134·5	126·3	126·3	126·3
Cotton cloth	101·5	105·3	105·6	106·2*	106·2*
Linen	127·9	129·7	131·0	130·9	130·9*
Rayon and acetate fabric	116·8	119·3	119·8	119·8*	120·9*
Wool tops	88·7	79·7	78·4	77·9	79·9
Worsted yarns	97·4	90·9	91·1	90·7	92·1
Harris tweed	108·3	108·3	108·3	108·3	108·3
Serge cloth	101·5	99·0	97·7	93·3	98·2
Jute yarn	107·7	125·4	128·4	128·9	128·9
Jute piece-goods	112·4	127·8	128·9	132·1*	132·1*
Rope, twine and net	128·7	123·2	122·4	122·1	122·1*
Hosiery and other knitted goods	98·9	100·4	101·2	101·2*	101·7*
Carpets and rugs	127·4	127·7	127·7	127·8*	127·8*
Canvas goods and sacks	98·4	105·2	111·6	110·6	109·0*
Leather for footwear	104·6	109·0	109·7	109·7*	109·7*
Travel goods	125·8	128·3	127·8	127·8	127·8
Made-up clothing	111·9	113·1	114·7	114·7*	115·1*
Weatherproof outerwear	102·8	103·6	104·6	104·6*	104·7*
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	113·3	114·7	116·9	117·7*	117·7*
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	110·4	110·7	111·7	111·8*	111·6*
Women's and girls' light outerwear	109·9	111·3	112·3	112·6	113·3*
Footwear (excluding rubber)	113·5	114·1	114·9	114·9	114·9*
Refractory goods, including bricks	145·4	149·6	149·8	149·8	149·8
Non-refractory goods, including bricks	129·5	131·2	134·9	134·9	134·9*
Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex works*.	133·2	137·4	147·2	147·2	147·2*
Building bricks, fletton common, *delivered*.	119·3	119·3	119·3	119·3	119·3
Electrical porcelain	128·4	132·8	132·8	132·8	132·8
Domestic china and earthenware	141·2	142·3	146·1	148·1*	148·1*
Glass (other than containers)	133·1	135·2	135·6	136·5	136·9*
Glass containers	123·2	124·3	130·7	130·7	130·7

* Provisional figure. † This index is based on prices ruling on the last day of the month.

Report on Overseas Trade

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3 (a). (*Continued*). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom—1954=100

(monthly averages)

	1964	1965			
	July	Jan.	May	June	July
Cement, delivered	124·5	124·5	124·5	124·5	129·6
Abrasive paper and cloth	128·7	130·3	132·1	132·1	132·1*
Cast stone and cast concrete products	112·4	117·3	118·1	118·1	118·1*
Home-grown hardwood	103·3	104·8	106·4	106·5*	107·1*
Domestic furniture	119·9	122·7	123·0	123·4	123·8*
Bedding, etc.	112·8	116·8	118·0	118·0	118·3
Wooden boxes, packing cases, crates, etc.	119·4	121·2	124·9	124·9*	124·9*
Paper and board	112·4	114·7	115·0	115·0*	115·1*
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases.	112·8	118·6	120·1	119·9	119·9*
Wallpaper	133·8	138·0	138·0	138·0	138·0
Paper bags	118·4	123·3	123·2	123·2*	123·2*
Manufactured stationery	120·4	121·4	123·7	123·7	123·7*
Other manufactures of paper and board	108·1	112·0	112·1	112·1	112·1*
Rubber tyres and tubes‡	123·4	123·4	127·0	127·0	127·0
Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	117·0	119·1	121·6	121·6	121·6*
Rubber footwear	125·9	135·2	135·7	135·0	135·0
Linoleum and felt base	137·4	142·0	142·0	142·0	142·0
Brushes and brooms	138·9	141·6	142·8	142·8	142·8*
Toys and games	122·1	125·7	126·0	126·3	127·1*
Sports equipment	133·9	134·6	137·2	137·2	137·2*
Pens and pencils	112·3	113·8	115·4	115·4	115·6*
Other stationers' goods	130·3	132·7	133·4	133·4	133·4
Plastic mouldings	103·7	105·4	105·8	105·8	105·9*

* Provisional figure.
‡ Revised figure for April 1965 = 126·4

3 (b). Commodities wholly or partly imported into the United Kingdom—1954=100

(monthly averages)

	1964	1965			
	July	Jan.	May	June	July
Hides and skins	84·3	88·3	94·2	94·3	94·3*
Imported	91·2	94·7	100·7	101·5	101·5*
Native	73·9	78·6	84·4	83·4	83·4*
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered	123·1	125·6	125·6	125·6	125·6
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	124·7	146·0	201·1	190·9	165·4
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	102·0	130·9	113·9	104·9	102·2
Nickel, refined, delivered	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent, settlement price	173·9	174·4	212·6	208·3	200·1
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	178·6	149·4	150·2	145·8	143·9
Oils, resins and gums:					
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works	125·4	119·8	115·8	115·8*	115·8*
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	101·2	113·7	130·8	130·8*	130·8*
Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works	85·0	75·8	105·6	105·6*	105·6*
Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports	60·4	63·5	62·4	62·8	66·2
Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S. one month future	99·5	106·2	109·6	108·0	108·0*
Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f.	64·3	71·9	71·9	71·9	82·0
Textiles:					
Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	154·0	154·8	157·1	157·0	156·7*
Cotton, raw	72·6	71·9	70·9	70·5	70·5*
Jute, raw, 'Export Firsts', c.i.f. Dundee	118·3	155·8	152·0	147·3	141·3*
Jute, raw, 'Export Lightnings', c.i.f. Dundee	114·7	148·1	152·9	148·3	142·5*
Silk, raw, delivered mill	117·3	129·9	143·1	140·1*	135·2*
Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London	164·3	117·0	108·6	109·7	106·9
Wool, raw	90·1	77·3	76·3	75·6	75·5
Crossbred, medium and coarse, c.i.f. U.K.	106·3	87·6	89·4	86·7	86·7*
Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. U.K.	93·2	78·8	75·2	75·7	75·7*
Merino, c.i.f. U.K.	80·3	71·3	70·0	69·3	69·3*
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	113·1	115·1	115·0	115·1	115·2*
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	102·0	118·7	115·7	115·5	115·5*
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	113·3	117·7	118·4	118·5	118·9
Woodpulp, imported	100·8	103·8	104·4	104·4	104·4*

* Provisional figure.
† L.M.E. mean of buyers' and sellers' prices at close of morning session.

NOTES ON WHOLESALE PRICES

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Board of Trade, Room 102, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Telephone inquiries should be made to City 5757, Ext. 7246 or 7216.

The notes on index numbers of wholesale prices (1954=100) *are published only in the annual article, which normally appears in February. They were last published in the issue of February* 19, 1965.

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Retail sales in June

ESTIMATES OF THE value of retail sales in June suggest that the underlying upward trend has been arrested. The May results had suggested that the underlying rate of increase was slowing down and for the three months ended June the seasonally adjusted index was 118 compared with 119 for the three months ended March. In unrounded terms, the drop between the first and second quarters of the year was less than half a point. The easing in the value of sales was experienced by each of the groups in the non-food categories but more particularly by the clothing and footwear group.

The latest figures indicate that the slow upward trend in the volume of retail sales has been replaced by a decided fall. For the three months ended June the seasonally adjusted volume index was two points lower than in the three months ended March in contrast to earlier comparisons on this basis which had shown small though decreasing rises. Most of the decline was attributable to non-food shops.

Clothing and footwear shops

The seasonally adjusted index of sales by clothing and footwear shops dropped from 117 in May to 109 in June. Too much account should not be taken of the figure for a single month particularly because of the difficulties of allowing properly in the seasonal adjustment for the varying date of Whitsun. For the two months of May and June taken together the index was 113, a little below the average for the quarter as a whole; this lower figure may be attributable to the wet and unseasonable weather during May and June. Sales before seasonal adjustment for the second quarter of the year showed a 6 per cent increase over a year earlier, a percentage change similar to that experienced during the first quarter, while for May and June taken together the increase was 4½ per cent. Sales by women's wear shops for these two months were 5½ per cent higher than in May/June 1964 while men's wear shops showed an increase of 4 per cent and footwear shops one of 2 per cent. As in recent months prices of clothing and footwear were about 2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Durable goods shops

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of total turnover of durable goods shops was 118 in June compared with 120 in May but little significance can be attached to such a small movement in this rather volatile series. For the second quarter as a whole sales, on a seasonally adjusted basis, were back at the level of the last quarter of 1964 after being a little higher in the first quarter of this year.

Compared with a year earlier the total turnover of durable goods shops was up by about 2 per cent in June, a smaller rise than in recent months. It seems probable, however, that the position of Whitsun may affect sales in May and June and the small increase for June may have been counterbalanced by the larger increase for May. For the furniture group of shops turnover in June was 6 per cent higher than in June 1964; taking this increase with the larger increase (9 per cent) for May suggests that sales of this group of shops have been well maintained. The other category of durable goods shops have not experienced such favourable trading. Their sales showed a fall of 1 per cent between June 1964 and June 1965 and taking this decrease along with the increase of 5 per cent between May 1964 and May 1965 gives an underlying rate of increase which was somewhat lower than that experienced in earlier months of the year. The estimates for this group have been affected by the experience of the gas and electricity showrooms. For the former a small increase in June (11 per cent) followed a larger increase in May (35 per cent) so that on the two months combined sales were well maintained. Sales by electricity showrooms, however, fell 15 per cent between June 1964 and June 1965 after increases of 5 per cent for May, 13 per cent for April and 15 per cent for the first quarter of the year. As a number of special factors may have contributed to this change in experience, among them the effect of the working dispute involving N.J.C. staff in the electricity supply industry, it is not possible to say at this stage that the steady expansion of electricity showroom sales has come to an end. Trade in June in electricity showrooms and in other kinds of business in this group of shops may have been affected by the raising of the statutory minimum hire purchase deposit from 10 per cent to 15 per cent on some articles.

Other non-food shops

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales by this miscellaneous group of businesses was 122 in June compared with 124 in May and 123 in the first quarter of the year. In June mail-order business continued to flourish and sales were 9 per cent higher than in June 1964; sales by miscellaneous non-food shops covering confectioners, booksellers, chemists, jewellers, fancy goods shops and hardware stores were higher by 7 per cent than in June 1964 but department stores' sales were 1 per cent lower.

Food shops

Although the seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales by food shops was 117 in June as in May, the index for the second quarter of the year at 117 was one point higher than in the preceding three months indicating a continuing gentle upward rise in the trend. Rising prices, however, prevented this being mirrored in the volume of sales and the seasonally adjusted index for the second quarter of the year at 103 was one point below that of the preceding three months.

Table 1—Retail sales seasonally adjusted (a)

Index numbers of value of sales per week

(1) At current prices. 1961 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops			
			Total	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (b)
1963 4th quarter	110	108	111	110	113	111
1964 1st quarter	111	109	113	111	114	113
2nd quarter	112	111	113	108	115	115
3rd quarter	114	114	114	109	116	116
4th quarter	117	115	118	113	119	120
1965 1st quarter	119	116	121	118	122	123
2nd quarter	118	117	119	114	119	122
1964 June	112	112	113	107	116	115
July	113	112	113	108	115	114
August	115	114	114	109	117	115
September	115	115	116	110	117	119
October	117	115	119	118	119	121
November	117	115	118	109	120	121
December	116	114	118	113	119	120
1965 January	118	116	120	115	121	122
February	119	116	121	118	120	123
March	119	116	123	121	123	124
April	119	117	120	116	120	122
May	119	117	121	117	120	124
June	118	117	118	109	118	122

(ii) At average 1961 prices.

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops
1963 4th quarter	105	102	107
1964 1st quarter	105	103	108
2nd quarter	105	103	107
3rd quarter	106	103	107
4th quarter	107	104	110
1965 1st quarter	108	104	112
2nd quarter	106	103	109
1964 June	105	103	107
July	104	102	106
August	106	103	107
September	106	104	108
October	109	105	112
November	107	104	110
December	106	103	110
1965 January	108	103	111
February	108	104	112
March	109	104	114
April	107	104	109
May	107	103	110
June	105	103	108

(a) The total and sub-total series in this table are seasonally adjusted independently from the component series. As was mentioned in the article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, this occasionally results in inconsistencies between totals and components. The components are liable to greater random irregularities than the totals and have a greater margin of uncertainty in their seasonal adjustment.

(b) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

Table 2. Summary table

Index numbers of sales per week and percentage changes on a year earlier (a)

(i) Value (at current prices)

1961 = 100

Kind of Business (Sales in 1961 £ million)	1964	1965	1964			1965		1964							1965					
		Year to Date†	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
All Kinds of Business (£9,074 million)	113	112	110	111	132	109	116	110	113	108	112	117	122	151	109	106	111	115	117	116
	+5	+6	+5	+5	+6	+7	+6	+5	+5	+5	+6	+8	+7	+5	+6	+6	+6	+7	+5	+5
Analysis by kind of business:																				
Food Shops (4,154 million)	112	115	111	111	120	114	117	111	112	110	111	112	115	130	113	114	114	118	116	116
	+5	+6	+4	+6	+7	+6	+5	+5	+6	+6	+7	+7	+7	+6	+6	+6	+5	+7	+5	+5
Non-Food Shops (£4,920 million)	114	110	109	111	141	105	115	109	113	107	113	121	128	168	105	100	109	113	118	115
	+6	+7	+6	+4	+6	+7	+6	+4	+4	+4	+5	+9	+7	+5	+6	+6	+8	+7	+6	+6
Clothing and Footwear Shops (£1,384 million)	110	105	109	105	140	95	115	106	111	98	106	118	120	174	99	86	98	111	118	115
	+4	+6	+5	+2	+3	+6	+6	—1	+3	Nil	+2	+9	+3	+1	+4	+5	+7	+8	+1	+8
Durable Goods Shops (£956 million)	116	113	108	114	136	114	112	109	115	111	116	127	133	146	119	110	114	111	114	111
	+7	+5	+7	+4	+5	+7	+4	+7	+4	+5	+4	+7	+6	+3	+6	+5	+9	+3	+7	+2
Miscellaneous Non-Food Shops (£1,896 million)	114	110	107	114	137	105	115	108	114	115	113	113	122	168	102	104	108	114	115	116
	+6	+7	+5	+6	+7	+7	+8	+4	+5	+5	+8	+7	+8	+7	+8	+8	+5	+9	+7	+7
Department Stores (£457 million)	113	104	105	108	146	100	108	107	118	93	111	122	134	176	113	88	99	109	109	105
	+5	+4	+5	+3	+5	+5	+3	+7	Nil	+2	+5	+7	+6	+4	+2	+4	+5	+6	+4	—1
Mail Order Businesses (£227 million)	142	147	139	123	193	140	154	138	110	100	152	176	199	203	99	135	177	142	170	150
	+17	+15	+19	+12	+21	+21	+11	+21	+3	+19	+14	+23	+25	+16	+15	+15	+27	+2	+21	+9
Analysis by form of organization:																				
Independents (£4,884 million)	109	109	106	109	123	107	111	106	111	109	108	111	114	140	109	104	107	111	111	111
	+5	+5	+4	+5	+6	+6	+5	+4	+4	+5	+6	+6	+6	+5	+6	+6	+5	+6	+4	+4
Multiples (£2,561 million)	123	122	118	120	147	116	128	118	122	117	120	127	134	173	113	114	120	127	129	129
	+7	+8	+7	+6	+7	+8	+8	+5	+8	+4	+7	+9	+8	+5	+7	+8	+8	+10	+6	+9
Co-operative Societies (£946 million)	102	102	101	98	113	101	103	100	98	94	101	104	110	122	100	100	103	103	105	101
	+2	+3	+3	+3	+4	+4	+2	+4	+2	+3	+3	+5	+5	+2	+4	+3	+4	+1	+3	+1
Department Stores (£457 million)	113	104	105	108	146	100	108	107	118	93	111	122	134	176	113	88	99	109	109	105
	+5	+4	+5	+3	+5	+5	+3	+7	Nil	+2	+5	+7	+6	+4	+2	+4	+5	+6	+4	—1
Mail Order Businesses (£227 million)	142	147	139	123	193	140	154	138	110	100	152	176	199	203	99	135	177	142	170	150
	+17	+15	+19	+12	+21	+21	+11	+21	+3	+19	+14	+23	+25	+16	+15	+15	+27	+	+21	+9

(ii) Value (at average 1961 prices)

Kind of Business (Sales in 1961 £ million)	1964	1965	1964			1965		1964							1965					
	Year	Year to Date†	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
All Kinds of Business (£9,074 million)	106	102	102	103	121	99	104	102	104	100	104	109	113	138	99	97	101	104	105	103
	+2	+2	+2	+1	+3	+2	+2	+1	+1	+1	+2	+4	+3	+1	+2	+2	+2	+2	+1	+2
Food Shops (£4,154 million)	103	102	101	101	109	102	102	101	102	100	101	103	104	117	101	102	102	104	102	102
	+1	+1	Nil	+1	+1	+1	+1	Nil	+1	Nil	+2	+3	+2	+1	+1	+1	Nil	+1	+1	+1
Non-Food Shops (£4,920 million)	108	101	103	105	132	97	105	103	107	100	106	114	120	156	98	93	101	103	107	105
	+4	+3	+4	+2	+3	+4	+2	+2	+1	+1	+3	+6	+4	+2	+3	+3	+5	+3	+2	+2

† January-June.

Table 3—Analysis by detailed kinds of business and by form of organization

Index numbers of values of sales per week, and percentage changes on a year earlier (a)

Food Shops

1961 = 100

Kind of Business (Sales in 1961 £ million)	1964	1965	1964			1965		1964							1965					
	Year	Year to Date†	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
Food Shops, Total (h) (£4,154 million)	112	115	111	111	120	114	117	111	112	110	111	112	115	130	113	114	114	118	116	116
	+5	+6	+4	+6	+7	+6	+5	+5	+6	+6	+7	+7	+7	+6	+6	+6	+5	+7	+5	+5
Independents (£2,375 million)	109	112	108	110	116	110	113	108	111	110	108	109	111	126	111	110	111	114	112	113
	+4	+5	+3	+6	+7	+6	+5	+4	+5	+7	+7	+7	+7	+7	+6	+6	+5	+6	+4	+4
Multiples (£1,033 million)	127	133	125	124	140	129	136	124	127	122	124	128	133	155	126	130	131	137	134	136
	+8	+8	+8	+9	+8	+8	+9	+8	+10	+6	+9	+9	+9	+6	+8	+8	+7	+10	+7	+9
Co-operative Societies (£746 million)	101	102	100	97	106	103	102	100	96	94	99	101	104	111	102	104	103	103	103	101
	+2	+3	+2	+3	+4	+3	+2	+4	+3	+3	+4	+3	+4	+4	+4	+4	+3	+1	+3	+1
Grocers, Total (f) (£2,397 million)	112	115	110	111	119	114	117	110	112	111	111	113	116	127	113	114	114	118	115	116
	+4	+6	+4	+6	+6	+6	+6	+4	+6	+6	+6	+6	+6	+6	+6	+6	+5	+7	+4	+5
Independents (£1,237 million)	108	110	106	109	115	109	110	106	110	110	109	109	111	122	110	108	109	112	109	110
	+3	+5	+2	+6	+6	+6	+5	+3	+5	+7	+6	+6	+6	+7	+6	+6	+5	+6	+4	+4
Multiples (£628 million)	131	139	130	129	141	135	142	129	131	127	129	132	138	150	132	136	136	145	140	143
	+9	+9	+10	+9	+7	+7	+10	+8	+11	+6	+9	+8	+8	+6	+8	+8	+6	+12	+6	+11
Co-operative Societies (f) (£532 million)	99	100	99	95	105	100	100	98	95	92	97	100	103	110	99	102	101	101	101	99
	+1	+2	+1	+2	+3	+3	+2	+2	+2	+1	+2	+2	+3	+3	+4	+3	+2	+2	+2	+1
Butchers, Total. (£637 million)	109	111	104	105	119	114	109	102	104	103	107	113	114	129	117	114	111	112	109	106
	+6	+5	+6	+5	+7	+6	+5	+6	+6	+4	+5	+8	+7	+7	+7	+7	+4	+4	+6	+4
Greengrocers, Fruiterers, Total (£323 million)	103	109	114	105	96	100	119	120	114	109	95	89	91	105	93	98	107	113	119	123
	+3	+5	Nil	+5	+6	+5	+4	Nil	+1	+7	+8	+7	+8	+5	+4	+4	+5	+7	+3	+3
Independents (£286 million)	103	110	115	107	96	100	119	121	115	112	96	89	92	106	93	98	107	113	119	124
	+3	+5	Nil	+6	+6	+4	+4	—1	+2	+8	+8	+7	+8	+5	+4	+4	+5	+7	+2	+3
Multiples (£20 million)	103	114	119	103	96	102	126	125	120	97	93	90	91	106	94	99	111	123	127	128
	+4	+8	+3	+4	+9	+10	+6	+5	+2	+2	+10	+10	+10	+8	+10	+7	+12	+10	+6	+3
Co-operative Societies (£17 million)	90	95	101	81	85	90	100	101	88	77	78	80	81	93	86	87	97	100	103	97
	—2	—1	—4	—1	+2	—1	—1	—3	—6	—1	+3	+3	+3	+1	Nil	—4	—1	Nil	Nil	—3
Fishmongers, Poulterers, Total (£81 million)	115	118	114	114	123	116	121	117	117	113	114	120	119	128	116	115	117	125	115	121
	+7	+5	+7	+8	+7	+5	+6	+12	+10	+6	+9	+7	+7	+6	+6	+5	+3	+11	+3	+4
Bread and Flour Confectioners, Total (g) (£196 million)	119	123	117	120	124	121	126	116	121	119	120	121	121	130	115	122	125	131	126	121
	+6	+6	+5	+5	+6	+5	+7	+5	+6	+4	+5	+6	+6	+5	+4	+6	+5	+10	+8	+5
Independents (£123 million)	115	118	113	116	120	116	120	111	116	115	117	117	118	124	112	117	119	126	119	116
	+5	+5	+4	+5	+5	+4	+7	+5	+5	+5	+5	+6	+6	+5	+3	+5	+4	+11	+4	+5
Multiples (£73 million)	126	132	125	128	132	129	136	125	130	126	127	128	126	140	120	130	136	139	139	130
	+7	+7	+6	+6	+7	+6	+8	+4	+8	+4	+6	+6	+7	+6	+6	+7	+6	+8	+13	+4
Off-Licences, Total (£139 million)	123	109	100	107	186	109	110	98	110	106	106	118	134	284	112	107	108	114	107	109
	+8	+10	+8	+10	+9	+9	+10	+6	+11	+8	+9	+15	+18	+4	+8	+12	+8	+12	+7	+11
Independents (£66 million)	117	102	95	102	182	100	104	91	106	101	99	112	132	278	109	96	95	111	101	101
	+7	+8	+7	+7	+8	+7	+10	+5	+9	+7	+7	+12	+15	+4	+6	+9	+5	+12	+7	+11
Multiples (£73 million)	128	116	104	112	191	118	115	104	114	110	112	123	136	289	116	117	119	117	112	116
	+9	+11	+8	+11	+10	+12	+10	+6	+13	+10	+12	+18	+20	+5	+10	+14	+11	+12	+8	+11
Dairymen, Total (£367 million)	118	124	119	119	122	123	124	120	119	117	120	121	123	123	122	124	123	123	125	125
	+7	+6	+9	+12	+8	+8	+4	+11	+10	+12	+12	+8	+8	+8	+7	+8	+9	+4	+5	+4

† January-June

Table 3—*continued*

1961 = 100

KIND OF BUSINESS (Sales in 1961 £ million)	1964	1965	1964			1965		1964							1965					
	Year	Year to Date†	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
Co-operative Societies (£121 million)	111	115	112	109	113	115	114	112	107	108	112	112	114	113	114	116	116	114	115	114
	+6	+4	+7	+10	+6	+6	+2	+10	+7	+12	+11	+7	+6	+6	+5	+6	+8	Nil	+5	+1
Clothing and footwear shops																				
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR SHOPS, TOTAL (£1,384 million)	110	105	109	105	140	95	115	106	111	98	106	118	120	174	99	86	98	111	118	115
	+4	+6	+5	+2	+3	+6	+6	—1	+3	Nil	+2	+9	+3	+1	+4	+5	+7	+8	+1	+8
Independents (£658 million)	106	101	104	102	131	94	108	102	107	96	102	115	112	159	104	85	94	105	112	108
	+3	+5	+3	+1	+2	+6	+4	+2	+2	+1	+1	+6	+1	+1	+4	+4	+7	+5	+1	+6
Multiples (£624 million)	116	110	115	110	150	97	123	113	116	104	111	123	127	189	96	89	103	119	126	125
	+5	+8	+7	+2	+4	+6	+8	Nil	+5	—1	+3	+11	+4	+1	+3	+6	+8	+12	+1	+11
Co-operative Societies (£103 million)	104	95	99	95	139	86	103	95	97	84	102	110	128	171	86	78	94	100	110	100
	+2	+4	+3	Nil	+2	+3	+4	Nil	—1	+2	—1	+11	+6	—4	+1	+3	+3	+4	+2	+5
FOOTWEAR SHOPS, TOTAL (£229 million)	109	104	115	108	133	87	120	111	112	100	110	119	112	161	89	74	96	117	125	119
	+3	+6	+5	+1	Nil	+6	+4	—5	+3	—1	+1	+7	—6	—1	+3	Nil	+9	+10	—3	+7
Independents (£68 million)	110	108	119	108	130	93	123	112	113	101	110	121	114	149	100	81	98	120	131	118
	+3	+5	+7	+1	Nil	+7	+3	—4	+1	+1	Nil	+5	—5	Nil	+7	+3	+10	+6	—2	+5
Multiples (£142 million)	109	103	115	109	135	85	121	113	114	102	111	120	110	168	85	71	96	117	124	122
	+3	+6	+4	+1	Nil	+5	+6	—5	+5	—2	+2	+9	—7	Nil	+1	—1	+9	+14	—3	+8
Co-operative Societies (£19 million)	100	93	104	95	124	80	106	97	94	83	107	106	116	144	76	69	91	104	114	100
	Nil	+3	+2	—1	—3	+2	+2	—6	—2	+1	—2	+5	—6	—6	+2	—1	+3	+3	—2	+3
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR SHOPS, TOTAL (£281 million)	111	107	109	105	137	100	114	108	114	101	101	111	119	172	110	92	99	110	117	115
	+4	+5	+5	+1	+3	+5	+5	+2	+3	—1	+2	+10	+3	Nil	+2	+5	+7	+7	+1	+7
Independents (£124 million)	108	102	104	106	136	95	108	105	111	106	101	104	108	185	106	88	92	103	110	111
	+3	+5	+4	+3	+3	+6	+4	—1	+3	+4	+2	+9	+3	+1	+4	+6	+6	+8	Nil	+6
Multiples (£137 million)	115	115	116	107	136	108	122	113	117	100	103	119	128	156	118	98	107	119	125	121
	+4	+6	+7	+1	+3	+5	+5	+4	+3	—5	+3	+10	+3	Nil	Nil	+5	+9	+6	+2	+7
Co-operative Societies (£20 million)	102	89	97	92	143	78	100	97	105	84	88	97	123	197	82	69	82	95	103	102
	+1	+3	+2	—2	+3	+1	+4	Nil	+1	—1	—5	+15	+9	—4	—3	+3	Nil	+5	+1	+5
WOMEN'S, GIRLS' AND INFANTS' WEAR, DRAPERY AND GENERAL CLOTHING SHOPS, TOTAL (£874 million)	111	104	107	105	143	95	114	105	109	97	107	121	122	178	99	88	98	110	117	114
	+4	+7	+5	+2	+4	+6	+6	—1	+3	+1	+2	+9	+5	+1	+4	+6	+6	+9	+2	+9
Multiples (£344 million)	119	111	114	112	161	97	125	113	116	106	115	126	133	211	93	93	104	119	127	128
	+6	+9	+7	+4	+6	+8	+10	Nil	+7	+1	+3	+12	+10	+3	+5	+9	+7	+14	+2	+13
Co-operative Societies (£64 million)	106	97	99	96	142	91	103	93	96	85	105	115	133	171	90	83	98	101	110	99
	+3	+4	+4	+1	+3	+4	+4	+2	+1	+3	Nil	+11	+8	—3	+2	+4	+4	+4	+3	+6
Independents, Total (£465 million)	105	100	102	100	130	94	106	99	106	92	102	118	113	154	104	84	94	104	110	105
	+2	+5	+3	+1	+2	+6	+4	—2	+1	+1	Nil	+6	+2	+1	+4	+4	+6	+5	+1	+6
of which (c):																				
Large (..)	111	107	109	108	135	100	114	102	113	94	116	127	123	152	116	81	102	117	118	109
	+5	+6	+6	+2	+4	+7	+4	+5	+5	+2	+1	+7	+5	—1	+5	+4	+7	+4	+3	+7
Medium (..)	107	103	104	103	133	96	110	99	109	92	106	122	116	157	112	82	95	110	116	104
	+3	+6	+4	+1	+3	+7	+6	—2	+2	+1	+1	+7	+3	Nil	+5	+4	+7	+7	+4	+6
Small (..)	103	98	100	97	127	92	103	99	102	92	96	113	109	153	98	86	92	98	106	105
	+1	+4	+1	Nil	+2	+5	+3	—4	Nil	Nil	Nil	+5	+1	+1	+3	+4	+6	+4	Nil	+6

† January-June.

Durable goods shops

Table 3—*continued*

1961 = 100

Kind of Business (Sales in 1961 £ million)	1964 Year	1965 Year to date †	1964 2nd Qtr.	1964 3rd Qtr.	1964 4th Qtr.	1965 1st Qtr.	1965 2nd Qtr.	1964 June	1964 July	1964 Aug.	1964 Sept.	1964 Oct.	1964 Nov.	1964 Dec.	1965 Jan.	1965 Feb.	1965 Mar.	1965 April	1965 May	1965 June
Durable Goods Shops, Total. (£956 million)	116	113	108	114	136	114	112	109	115	111	116	127	133	146	119	110	114	111	114	111
	+7	+5	+7	+4	+5	+7	+4	+7	+4	+5	+4	+7	+6	+3	+6	+5	+9	+3	+7	+2
Independents (£561 million)	108	104	101	105	126	104	103	100	109	102	105	115	119	139	113	101	101	102	103	102
	+6	+3	+7	+4	+4	+4	+2	+8	+4	+3	+5	+6	+4	+2	+4	+2	+4	Nil	+4	+2
Multiples (£314 million)	132	132	122	131	155	134	130	127	127	128	135	149	156	158	133	129	138	129	132	130
	+8	+9	+6	+4	+8	+11	+7	+6	+3	+7	+4	+8	+9	+6	+9	+8	+15	+9	+10	+3
Co-operative Societies (£81 million)	111	106	104	109	135	105	107	102	108	104	114	119	137	145	103	101	110	105	114	102
	+7	+5	+9	+3	+5	+7	+2	+9	+3	+4	+2	+12	+9	—2	+6	+3	+10	—1	+8	Nil
Furniture Shops, Total (Excluding Co-operative Societies) (£399 million)	111	110	106	111	130	107	113	107	118	107	110	123	130	136	117	102	103	108	116	114
	+8	+7	+7	+5	+7	+7	+7	+9	+5	+5	+4	+8	+9	+6	+7	+7	+6	+5	+9	+6
Multiples (£87 million)	120	117	111	117	152	112	123	111	122	116	114	145	148	159	125	109	103	119	131	119
	+9	+11	+7	+4	+15	+11	+10	+7	+2	+12	—1	+20	+16	+10	+10	+13	+10	+8	+16	+8
Independents, Total (£312 million)	109	108	104	109	124	105	110	106	116	104	108	116	125	130	114	100	102	105	112	112
	+8	+6	+7	+5	+5	+6	+5	+10	+6	+3	+5	+4	+6	+5	+6	+5	+5	+4	+7	+6
of which (c): Large (..)	110	111	106	109	124	108	113	113	118	105	105	111	125	133	119	101	105	106	112	120
	+8	+7	+7	+5	+6	+8	+7	+8	+7	+4	+5	+5	+4	+8	+8	+8	+6	+7	+8	+6
Medium and Small (..)	109	107	104	110	124	104	109	104	116	104	110	118	124	129	113	100	101	105	112	109
	+8	+5	+7	+5	+5	+5	+5	+10	+6	+3	+5	+4	+7	+4	+5	+4	+5	+3	+6	+5
Other Durable Goods Shops, Total (Excluding Co-operative Societies) (£476 million)	121	117	110	117	141	122	113	112	114	115	121	132	135	154	123	118	124	115	112	111
	+6	+4	+6	+4	+4	+7	+2	+6	+3	+4	+5	+6	+4	+2	+6	+3	+10	+3	+5	—1
Multiples, Total (£227 million)	136	138	126	136	156	142	134	133	129	133	143	151	159	158	136	137	151	133	133	134
	+7	+8	+6	+4	+5	+11	+6	+5	+3	+5	+5	+4	+7	+5	+8	+7	+17	+9	+8	+1
Radio and Electrical Goods, etc. Shops. Total (e) (£372 million)	114	108	105	108	132	112	104	103	107	107	109	120	121	150	117	109	111	108	101	102
	+3	Nil	+4	+1	+1	+1	—1	+3	—1	+1	+2	+3	+1	—1	+2	—2	+4	—1	—1	Nil
Multiples (£122 million)	129	127	122	123	141	130	124	122	121	124	125	130	138	151	130	123	135	129	117	127
	+1	+1	Nil	—4	—2	+1	+2	—3	—6	—4	—2	—6	Nil	—1	Nil	—4	+6	+3	—3	+4
of which: Rental Specialists (£62 million)	147	160	145	143	152	164	156	145	141	144	145	150	155	151	158	158	172	157	144	164
	+10	+9	+11	+9	+8	+11	+8	+12	+5	+12	+11	+10	+10	+5	+9	+9	+14	+7	+2	+12
Independents. (£249 million)	106	98	96	100	128	103	94	93	101	99	101	114	113	150	110	101	100	98	93	90
	+4	—1	+6	+3	+2	+1	—3	+7	+2	+3	+5	+9	+1	Nil	+3	—1	+2	—4	Nil	—3
Electricity Showrooms (£55 million)	128	122	120	133	150	126	118	137	126	126	143	143	152	153	122	121	132	115	122	117
	+8	+6	+4	+5	+10	+15	—2	+3	+7	+9	+10	+10	+12	+7	+13	+11	+19	+13	+5	—15
Gas Showrooms (£49 million)	165	183	144	170	201	191	174	156	152	163	190	209	219	181	168	189	212	163	187	173
	+21	+25	+24	+18	+18	+29	+21	+30	+23	+22	+14	+19	+16	+20	+22	+26	+38	+21	+35	+11

† January-June.

Government Publications

required by customers in London may be obtained quickly from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 423 Oxford Street, W.1 or York House, Kingsway, W.C.2

Table 3—*continued*

Miscellaneous non-food shops

1961 = 100

Kind of Business (Sales in 1961 £ million)	1964	1965	1964			1965		1964							1965					
	Year	Year to Date†	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
Miscellaneous Non-Food Shops, Total (b) (£1,896 million)	114	110	107	114	137	105	115	108	114	115	113	113	122	168	102	104	108	114	115	116
	+6	+7	+5	+6	+7	+7	+8	+4	+5	+5	+8	+7	+8	+7	+8	+8	+5	+9	+7	+7
Confectioners, Tobacconists, Newsagents, Total (£794 million)	113	114	107	115	126	112	117	109	114	116	114	113	118	143	109	111	114	118	114	117
	+5	+8	+4	+6	+7	+7	+9	+5	+5	+6	+7	+6	+7	+7	+10	+9	+4	+11	+8	+8
Independents (£698 million)	112	112	106	114	124	110	115	108	113	115	113	112	117	140	108	109	112	116	112	116
	+5	+8	+3	+6	+7	+7	+8	+5	+5	+5	+7	+6	+7	+7	+9	+9	+4	+11	+7	+7
Multiples (£96 million)	122	126	114	120	142	124	129	113	119	122	118	125	129	166	120	123	127	133	127	127
	+7	+11	+5	+7	+9	+9	+13	+8	+9	+7	+6	+12	+10	+8	+14	+10	+3	+17	+10	+13
Booksellers, Stationers Independents (£60 million)	121	116	101	111	162	121	110	103	104	110	119	123	148	205	120	125	119	112	111	108
	+9	+10	+8	+8	+9	+11	+9	+11	+5	+9	+9	+5	+10	+10	+10	+11	+13	+11	+14	+5
Chemists, Photographic Goods Dealers, Total (d) (£259 million)	114	108	109	119	136	102	114	114	121	124	112	111	116	171	103	100	103	105	115	120
	+6	+6	+6	+8	+7	+6	+5	+2	+6	+8	+9	+12	+8	+4	+7	+5	+7	+6	+3	+6
Independents (£139 million)	112	106	110	121	121	101	111	118	122	129	114	109	104	143	103	97	102	101	109	121
	+6	+3	+6	+8	+7	+5	+1	+3	+4	+9	+11	+9	+9	+4	+5	+3	+6	+2	—1	+3
Multiples (£103 million)	119	111	108	116	157	103	119	110	121	119	110	115	132	210	102	103	105	110	125	121
	+7	+10	+7	+7	+7	+9	+10	+1	+9	+5	+8	+17	+6	+3	+10	+7	+10	+12	+8	+10
Co-operative Societies (£17 million)	110	103	104	108	134	97	110	105	112	109	104	104	118	170	98	96	97	106	114	110
	+6	+4	+6	+8	+7	+1	+6	+4	+6	+11	+7	+8	+13	+3	+1	+1	Nil	+5	+8	+5
Jewellers, Total (£80 million)	118	100	96	115	174	97	103	103	113	116	115	110	127	262	89	97	103	98	102	107
	+12	+8	+10	+9	+12	+10	+7	+13	+6	+8	+12	+12	+15	+12	+10	+8	+12	+10	+7	+4
Independents (£65 million)	117	101	98	115	170	97	104	105	114	116	116	111	126	252	89	97	104	98	103	109
	+12	+8	+10	+9	+12	+9	+6	+13	+6	+8	+12	+12	+15	+12	+9	+6	+12	+9	+8	+4
Multiples (£16 million)	118	96	89	113	192	96	96	93	107	116	114	107	130	308	86	97	103	97	95	97
	+12	+12	+9	+8	+13	+15	+9	+11	+5	+8	+11	+15	+15	+12	+20	+15	+12	+18	+6	+4
Leather Goods, Sports Goods, Toys and Fancy Goods Shops, Total (£83 million)	112	93	95	117	163	83	103	96	110	126	116	101	119	249	82	79	88	102	102	104
	+8	+9	+7	+7	+10	+9	+9	+5	+4	+7	+10	+8	+7	+11	+10	+8	+8	+12	+6	+8
Ironmongers and Hardware Shops, Total (£235 million)	109	109	108	107	122	105	113	105	107	107	107	111	112	139	101	104	108	117	115	109
	+2	+4	+5	+2	+3	+4	+4	+4	+2	+2	+2	+4	+2	+2	+3	+3	+5	+5	+4	+4
Independents (£207 million)	109	110	109	106	120	106	114	104	106	106	106	111	111	134	104	106	109	119	115	109
	+2	+5	+5	+2	+3	+4	+5	+4	+1	+2	+3	+5	+2	+3	+4	+4	+5	+6	+4	+4
Multiples (£28 million)	113	99	108	116	139	91	107	106	117	118	114	113	122	173	84	87	101	103	112	107
	+1	Nil	+4	+2	Nil	+1	Nil	+1	+7	Nil	Nil	+2	+2	—2	—1	Nil	+2	Nil	—2	+1

† January-June.

Note:

These statistics are based on returns from independent retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and department stores, with one to nine branches), multiple retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and department stores, with ten or more branches), retail co-operative societies, department stores and mail order businesses. A description of the series was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 12, 1965.

Footnotes to Tables:

(a) The periods covered by the index numbers consist of either four or five weeks, each quarter being divided into three 'monthly' periods of four, four and five weeks respectively. The period covered by June 1965 sales was the five weeks from May 30, 1965, to July 3, 1965, the corresponding period in 1964 was from May 31, 1964, to July 4, 1964. As the figures are based on the value of sales, they are affected by price movements, including changes in purchase tax.

(b) Includes figures for variety and other general stores which are not published separately.

(c) These descriptions are based on 1961 turnover groupings. Large denotes shops with sales of £100,000 and over in 1961. Medium denotes shops with sales of £25,000 and under £100,000 in 1961. Small denotes shops with sales of under £25,000 in 1961.

(d) These index numbers do not reflect chemists' receipts under the National Health Service, which are as far as possible excluded by contributors in their returns.

(e) Includes radio and/or electrical goods shops, radio and television rental specialist shops, radio and cycle shops, cycle shops and perambulator shops.

(f) Including the bakery departments of co-operative societies.

(g) Excluding the bakery departments of co-operative societies, which are included in the estimate for grocers.

(h) Includes a very small amount of other food shops which are not published separately.

Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in June

HIRE PURCHASE and other instalment credit sales by durable goods shops were lower in June than in May. This is contrary to experience in recent years when June sales have usually been as high as or a little higher than in May.

New instalment credit extended by finance houses, mainly for cars, was about 5 per cent lower in June than in May, but this may be a seasonal movement.

Total instalment debt owing to finance houses, durable goods shops and department stores rose by a further £15 million in June to a total of £1,193 million.

On a seasonally adjusted basis debt rose by £31 million during the second quarter of the year as compared with £44 million in the first quarter, a reduction which probably reflects to some extent the extra high level of finance house business in the first quarter of this year.

Shops

Sales on hire purchase and other instalment credit terms were lower in June than in May, suggesting some falling away from the fairly steady level of business which, after taking account of seasonal factors, had been maintained for some months past. Sales by furniture shops were maintained in June at much the same level as in May but in the radio, electrical, etc., group of shops, sales were about one-tenth lower than in May. A number of factors could have played a part here – the effect of Whitsun on sales, the raising of the statutory minimum deposit on hire purchase transactions from 10 per cent to 15 per cent for certain commodities and the apparent fall in sales by electricity showrooms which is discussed in the article entitled 'Retail Trade in June' on page 358 of this issue.

Total instalment debt outstanding to durable goods shops as a whole amounted to £321 million at the end of June, £2 million less than a month earlier.

Finance Houses

New hire purchase and other instalment credit extended in June by finance houses was about 5 per cent less than in May, but owing to month to month irregularity in the figures it is difficult to discern to what extent this may be a seasonal movement; last year business in June was much the same as in May but in previous years June activity was in general lower than in May. Minimum deposits for cars were raised from 20 to 25 per cent early in June.

Compared with a year earlier total new instalment credit extended by finance houses was up by about 5 per cent. Credit for used cars, the largest category of goods, was up by about this figure and for new cars the rise was around 10 per cent. Among the smaller categories of goods, new credit for industrial and building plant and equipment was about one-third higher than in June 1964.

Total instalment debt owing directly to finance houses rose by a further £17 million during June to a total of £843 million at the end of the month.

Table 1—Hire purchase and other credit instalments outstanding

£ million, end of period

Owed directly to	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Durable goods shops	1963	289	288	287	285	286	289	290	293	296	298	303	315
	1964	313	312	311	309	310	309	310	311	312	314	321	330
	1965	328	328	325	321	323	321						
Department stores	1963	28	27	26	26	26	26	27	26	27	27	28	30
	1964	29	29	28	27	27	27	27	27	28	28	29	31
	1965	30	29	29	29	29	29						
Finance houses	1963	562	559	563	573	584	593	603	608	611	615	618	614
	1964	618	631	648	668	688	706	722	733	744	752	759	754
	1965	755	766	785	807	826	843						
Total of above	1963	879	874	876	884	896	908	920	927	934	940	949	959
	1964	960	972	987	1,004	1,025	1,042	1,059	1,071	1,084	1,094	1,109	1,115
	1965	1,113	1,123	1,139	1,157	1,178	1,193						

Table 1a—Hire purchase and other credit instalments outstanding: other instalment credit retailers

£ million, end of period

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total as shown in Table 1	1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,094	1,109	1,115
	1965	1,113	1,123	1,139	1,157	1,178	1,193						
Other instalment credit retailers*	1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	152	165
	1965	159	151	149	150	151	150						
Grand Total	1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,239	1,261	1,280
	1965	1,272	1,274	1,288	1,307	1,329	1,343						

* Comprising general stores (other than department stores), general mail-order houses and co-operative non-durable goods departments.

Table 2—Hire purchase and other instalment credit extended and repaid

£ million

Period	New Credit Extended: By Shops (a)	New Credit Extended: By Finance Houses	New Credit Extended: Total	Repayments	Change in Debt: Unadjusted	Change in Debt: Seasonally adjusted
1961	248	574	822	833	—11	
1962	271	490	761	808	—47	
1963	295	558	853	781	+72	
1964	314	711	1,025	869	+156	
1961 1st Qtr.	55	151	206	208	— 2	+ 9
2nd Qtr.	59	179	238	217	+21	+ 3
3rd Qtr.	63	141	204	208	— 4	— 7
4th Qtr.	71	103	174	200	—26	—16
1962 1st Qtr.	56	117	173	219	—46	—35
2nd Qtr.	62	140	202	203	— 1	—16
3rd Qtr.	70	128	198	194	+ 4	+ 1
4th Qtr.	83	105	188	192	— 4	+ 3
1963 1st Qtr.	60	115	175	186	—11	+ 2
2nd Qtr.	68	160	228	196	+32	+17
3rd Qtr.	77	148	225	199	+26	+22
4th Qtr.	90	135	225	200	+25	+31
1694 1st Qtr.	*74	166	240	212	+28	+45
2nd Qtr.	69	204	273	218	+55	+36
3rd Qtr.	75	181	256	214	+42	+41
4th Qtr.	96	160	256	225	+31	+34
1965 1st Qtr.	71	185	256	232	+24	+44
2nd Qtr.	72	220	292	238	+54	+31

* Fourteen weeks.
(a) Durable goods shops and department stores; not including other instalment credit retailers.

Table 3—Retailers: Instalment Credit Sales of Selected Kinds of Business.
Index numbers of value of goods sold on hire purchase and other instalment credit per week and percentage changes compared with a year earlier

Average of 1961 = 100

Kind of Business (H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1961 £ million)	Durable Goods Shops (Total)												Furniture Shops						Other Durable Goods Shops									
	Total (£303)		Independents (£110)		Multiples (£161)		Co-operative Societies (£32)		Total (excluding Co-operative Societies) (£128)		Multiples (£62)		Independents (£65)		Total (excluding Co-operative Societies) (£143)		Multiples (b) (£99)		Radio and electrical, etc., goods shops: Total (£82)		Multiples (c) (£37)		Independents (d) (£45)	
1962 Year	105	+5	99	—2	110	+ 9	107	+ 7	101	+1	104	+4	98	— 2	109	+ 9	113	+13	107	+ 6	115	+15	99	— 1
1963 Year	114	+8	101	+3	124	+13	111	+ 4	102	+2	108	+4	97	— 1	125	+15	133	+18	124	+16	144	+25	107	+ 8
1964 Year	116	+2	100	—1	126	+ 2	119	+ 7	107	+4	114	+5	100	+ 3	124	— 1	134	+ 1	110	—11	123	—15	101	— 6
1964 2nd quarter	107	Nil	90	—3	118	+ 1	109	+ 6	97	Nil	107	+4	87	— 4	116	— 1	126	— 1	105	— 8	118	—15	94	— 1
3rd quarter	112	—5	95	—7	123	— 5	118	— 2	103	—1	109	—2	98	Nil	119	— 1	132	— 7	97	—24	106	—31	91	—16
4th quarter	138	+1	122	Nil	148	+ 1	141	+ 5	134	+ 7	144	+8	125	+ 6	140	— 4	151	— 3	122	—16	127	—24	118	— 7
1965 1st quarter	106	Nil	98	+5	110	— 4	113	+ 4	97	+5	92	—3	102	+14	113	— 5	122	— 4	93	—21	93	—33	93	— 7
2nd quarter	104	—2	90	+1	112	— 5	111	+ 2	101	+4	105	—1	96	+11	106	— 8	117	— 7	89	—15	97	—18	82	—13
1965 January	107	—2	108	+7	104	— 8	113	+ 2	103	+8	90	—8	115	+24	109	— 9	113	— 8	95	—25	90	—37	98	—13
February	104	—3	92	Nil	111	— 6	107	— 2	96	+4	98	+2	94	+ 6	110	— 9	119	— 9	90	—24	89	—37	90	— 8
March (a)	108	+4	95	+7	115	+ 1	119	+10	93	+4	88	—3	98	+12	119	+ 2	131	+ 3	94	—14	98	—25	91	Nil
April	105	Nil	94†	+4†	112	— 2	106	— 4	100†	+4†	102	—4	98†	+13†	109	— 3	118	— 1	93	—15	99	—20	88	— 9
May	108	+2	91	Nil	117	+ 3	122	+ 8	101	+6	107	+4	95	+ 8	111	— 2	123	+ 2	94	—10	104	— 9	85	—12
June	101	—8	87	Nil	109	—12	107	+ 1	101	+3	106	—4	96	+11	100	—17	112	—17	81	—19	90	—22	75	—16

Kind of Business (H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1961: £ million)	Other selected kinds of business: Department Stores* (£54)		Other General Stores (e) (£72)		General Mail Order Houses (£201)		Co-operative Societies non-durable goods departments (£43)		Total of Selected Kinds of Business (f) (£673)	
1962 Year	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963 Year	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964 Year	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964 2nd quarter	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3rd quarter	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4th quarter	139	..	173	..	193	..	132	..	158	..
1965 1st quarter	87	..	108	..	140	..	71	..	113†	..
2nd quarter	96	..	118	..	142	..	90	..	116	..
1965 January	91	..	109	..	99	..	63	..	100	..
February	83	..	103	..	135	..	68	..	109	..
March (a)	88	..	113	..	177	..	80	..	126	..
April	100	..	115	..	142	..	89	..	116	..
May	99	—1	120	..	170	..	97	..	126	..
June	91	Nil	118	..	120	..	86	..	107	..

(a) Average of five weeks.
(b) Comprises electricity and gas showrooms, multiple radio and electrical shops (including multiple radio or television hire shops).
(c) As (b) except that electricity and gas showrooms are excluded.
(d) Comprises radio and electrical shops, cycle and perambulator shops.
(e) Includes credit traders calling on customers.
(f) Comprises durable goods shops (including co-operative societies durable goods departments), department stores, other general stores, general mail order houses and co-operative societies (non-durable goods departments).
*The inclusion of sales on budget accounts, etc., as from April 1964 (as noted in the Journal of July 10, 1964, page 77) has evidently changed the seasonal pattern of instalment credit sales of department stores, particularly at the turn of the year. In consequence the comparison of a current month's sales with those for the corresponding month a year earlier when that month is prior to May 1964 appears unreliable; for example, a very high increase for the December comparison and the counterbalancing decrease for the January comparison. Monthly percentage changes are not therefore given until May 1965.
†Revised figure.

Finance houses: new instalment credit extended

Table 4

Index numbers of new hire purchase and other instalment credit extended direct to hirers per calendar month and percentage changes compared with a year earlier

Monthly average 1961 = 100

(Value in 1961)	Private cars – new (£93 million)		Private cars – used (£190 million)		Commercial motor vehicles – new and used (£89 million)		Motor cycles, side-cars, power assisted cycles – new and used (£38 million)		Caravans – new and used (£12 million)		Farm equipment and tractors (£12 million)		Industrial and building plant and equipment (£48 million)		Household goods (a) (£59 million)		Other goods (£33 million)		All goods (£574 million)	
1962 Year	97	— 3	86	—14	77	—23	62	—39	93	— 7	77	—23	91	— 9	89	—11	87	—13	86	—15
1963 Year	134	+38	94	+10	80	+ 3	61	— 2	100	+ 8	87	+13	102	+12	97	+ 9	96	+10	97	+14
1964 Year	171	+28	127	+35	96	+21	69	+14	112	+12	105	+21	151	+49	96	— 1	129	+34	124	+27
1964 2nd quarter	205	+22	150	+36	110	+23	84	+ 7	135	+ 1	108	+29	165	+53	99	+ 7	130	+33	142	+27
3rd quarter	173	+27	137	+30	90	+15	83	+10	132	+10	116	+ 9	149	+45	85	—14	115	+22	126	+22
4th quarter	141	+20	110	+24	90	+10	56	+17	92	+18	107	+18	156	+48	94	—12	139	+31	112	+19
1965 1st quarter	192	+16	134	+21	97	+ 2	53	— 1	94	+ 8	76	—16	179	+32	74	—31	146	+12	129	+11
2nd quarter	227	+11	169	+13	107	— 3	83	— 2	163	+21	94	—13	198	+20	70	—29	168	+29	154	+ 8
1965 January	155	+ 7	98	+ 4	88	— 4	38	— 6	60	— 9	76	—22	144	+10	77	—37	141	+ 5	104	— 2
February	182	+15	135	+20	91	+ 1	52	— 9	90	+ 7	75	— 2	175	+26	67	—31	139	+12	125	+11
March	240	+23	170	+35	113	+ 9	68	+11	133	+18	76	—20	217	+60	78	—23	159	+21	157	+23
April	232	+11	179	+19	112	— 1	85	+13	155	+12	88	—27	176	+ 5	75	—27	162	+14	157	+ 8
May	224	+12	172	+15	112	+ 3	88	+ 1	164	+26	91	+ 4	205	+22	72	—28	178	+43	157	+11
June	224	+10	156	+ 4	97	— 9	76	—16	171	+24	103	—11	213	+34	63	—34	164	+32	147	+ 5

(a) Includes pedal cycles and some mopeds: mopeds are generally classified with motor cycles but some returns do not distinguish mopeds from pedal cycles.

Shipping movement at United Kingdom ports

Foreign and Coastal Trade Movements in May 1965

THE TOTAL NET TONNAGE of vessels in the foreign trade entering and clearing with cargo at United Kingdom ports in May 1965 was 14,459 thousand net tons: this was 7·5 per cent higher than the tonnage for the same month in 1964. The Commonwealth share of entrances and clearances with cargo was 6,957 thousand net tons.

The net tonnage of foreign vessels entering and clearing with cargo during the first five months of the year showed an increase of 2,946 thousand net tons compared with the same period of 1964.

There was a 2 per cent increase in the total net tonnage of coasting trade arrivals and departures with cargo during May, and an 8·5 per cent increase for the first five months of the year compared with 1964.

Definitions

(1) The foreign trade statistics relate to voyages direct from any port abroad to a port in the United Kingdom, or *vice versa*, or from one port to another in the United Kingdom, so long as the vessel has on board cargo shipped abroad, or shipped in the United Kingdom for discharge abroad, or passengers from or for a port outside the United Kingdom.

The coasting trade statistics include vessels carrying only coastwise cargo or passengers from port to port in the United Kingdom, and vessels moving between these ports without at the time having on board cargo or passengers from or for a port abroad. For example, the coastwise movement in ballast includes foreign trade vessels which, having completed the discharge of cargo or passengers from abroad at one United Kingdom port, proceed coastwise to another port to load for the return voyage.

(2) Cargo figures relate to vessels which load or unload merchandise, bullion, specie or mail, except those loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers or ships' stores.

(3) Ballast figures relate to all vessels other than those defined in (2) and include vessels loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers, ships' stores or passengers.

(4) Vessels in the foreign trade, calling during the course of a single voyage at more than one port of the United Kingdom, are recorded as entered and cleared at one port only, but as arrived and departed at each port.

TABLE 1 **Shipping movement at UK Ports**

Foreign Trade	Number of Vessels	Total	United Kingdom	Other (1) Commonwealth	Foreign	Number of Vessels	Total	United Kingdom	Other (1) Commonwealth	Foreign
		Thousand Net Tons					Thousand Net Tons			
		Entered					Cleared			
With cargo: Month of May 1964	5,241	8,592	4,047	207	4,338	4,466	4,857	2,510	179	2,168
Month of May 1965	5,659	9,687	4,121	208	5,358	4,402	4,772	2,470	158	2,144
Five months ending May 1964	25,135	40,822	18,819	986	21,018	22,026	22,701	11,549	811	10,342
Five months ending May 1965	25,559	43,320	18,315	1,082	23,922	21,433	22,508	11,351	772	10,385
In ballast: Month of May 1964	1,540	2,217	1,010	39	1,168	2,509	6,206	2,630	91	3,485
Month of May 1965	1,561	1,897	877	105	914	2,572	6,524	2,398	150	3,976
Five months ending May 1964	7,184	9,315	4,215	236	4,865	10,687	28,030	11,660	488	15,882
Five months ending May 1965	6,876	8,863	4,018	304	4,539	11,051	29,977	11,034	586	18,356

(1) Includes Irish Republic and South Africa.

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TABLE 2 Foreign trade entrances and clearances with cargo

	Entered				Cleared			
	May		Five months ended May		May		Five months ended May	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
Nationality of vessels:	Numbers of vessels							
United Kingdom	1,683	1,792	8,015	7,970	1,496	1,484	7,324	6,932
Other Commonwealth	153	138	676	633	178	157	814	806
Foreign	3,405	3,729	16,444	16,956	2,792	2,761	13,888	13,695
TOTAL	5,241	5,659	25,135	25,559	4,466	4,402	22,026	21,433
	Thousand net tons							
Commonwealth (1):								
Registered in United Kingdom	4,047	4,121	18,819	18,315	2,510	2,470	11,549	11,351
Registered in Canada	—	—	7	3	1	—	8	—
Registered in other countries	207	208	980	1,080	179	158	804	772
Soviet	62	78	275	307	32	13	122	106
Finnish	50	58	242	320	35	27	165	139
Swedish	328	350	1,422	1,710	106	115	530	622
Norwegian	971	1,241	4,547	5,454	354	439	1,567	1,804
Danish	189	272	1,101	1,229	149	141	573	726
Polish	26	24	94	104	16	9	88	60
German	320	324	1,404	1,553	210	214	1,039	1,120
Dutch	710	857	3,066	3,039	490	424	2,358	2,058
Belgian	180	171	774	815	135	140	641	657
French	370	416	1,527	1,560	232	204	1,055	964
Spanish	62	59	318	300	47	35	269	279
Italian	50	142	550	744	6	1	35	9
Yugoslav	8	4	48	43	5	12	30	32
Greek	127	153	829	1,013	37	32	160	259
United States	238	237	1,316	1,054	209	175	1,080	846
Panamanian	50	186	389	752	13	30	87	96
Liberian	423	672	2,382	3,264	10	43	95	156
Other	175	112	733	657	82	90	449	455
Total foreign	4,338	5,358	21,019	23,922	2,168	2,144	10,342	10,385
TOTAL	8,592	9,687	40,823	43,320	4,857	4,772	22,701	22,508
Trading areas:								
Irish Republic	342	377	1,772	1,812	359	371	1,785	1,775
Northern Europe (Foreign)	1,957	2,308	9,573	10,117	1,717	1,680	8,421	8,264
Europe (Atlantic) and Western Mediterranean Countries	922	1,081	3,973	4,489	629	714	2,871	3,183
Central and Eastern Mediterranean Countries	860	946	4,210	5,127	143	121	720	622
West and South Africa	572	602	2,783	3,277	190	163	1,188	1,097
East Africa, Persian Gulf, India	1,240	1,557	6,332	6,011	266	228	1,164	1,188
Eastern Asia and Islands in the Pacific	183	169	1,044	982	155	167	876	921
Australasia	327	351	1,446	1,411	162	129	927	850
North America (Atlantic Coast)	1,161	1,292	4,160	4,159	869	856	3,036	3,040
West Indies and Central America (Atlantic Coast)	680	710	3,583	4,083	157	166	704	753
South America (Atlantic Coast)	132	120	772	763	113	101	559	476
South and Central America (Pacific Coast)	30	39	276	257	28	24	131	92
North America (Pacific Coast)	166	128	824	793	69	50	318	244
Other areas	21	6	75	39	1	1	2	2
Total Commonwealth Countries (1)	3,044	3,305	13,552	13,681	1,346	1,328	6,168	6,255
Total Foreign Countries	5,548	6,382	27,273	29,640	3,511	3,444	16,534	16,254
TOTAL	8,592	9,687	40,823	43,320	4,857	4,772	22,701	22,508

(1) Includes Irish Republic and South Africa.

TABLE 3 Foreign trade arrivals and departures at principal ports for the period January — May

Port	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1964	1965		1964	1965		1964	1965		1964	1965	
	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels
Blyth	5	3	13	40	20	41	36	19	56	48	21	60
Bristol	1,728	1,688	764	1,801	1,768	824	218	296	303	1,598	1,674	721
Cardiff	671	656	283	792	759	429	292	198	270	990	858	459
Dover	1,493	1,517	1,264	2,538	2,451	2,156	1,428	1,478	1,172	2,525	2,446	2,135
Falmouth (inc. Truro)	16	25	25	535	423	153	2	1	5	752	659	154
Folkestone	244	224	209	327	351	288	239	221	203	342	363	293
Grimsby (inc. Immingham)	1,038	1,111	1,070	1,273	1,230	1,179	413	247	355	1,282	1,239	1,179
Harwich	1,582	1,770	1,424	1,634	1,846	1,524	1,608	1,787	1,472	1,655	1,849	1,554
Holyhead	490	470	396	505	481	412	492	475	398	506	485	410
Hull	1,886	1,970	1,540	2,124	2,112	1,734	806	675	975	2,095	2,055	1,648
Lancaster	226	85	16	234	98	41	8	10	28	154	117	45
Liverpool	5,906	6,042	2,260	7,124	7,190	2,858	3,114	2,913	1,857	7,316	7,380	2,806
London	11,971	12,644	6,290	15,223	15,852	7,661	6,363	6,125	4,969	15,101	15,357	7,846
Manchester (inc. Runcorn)	2,290	2,384	1,120	2,432	2,522	1,272	805	785	858	2,175	2,283	1,282
Middlesbrough	1,287	1,330	551	1,736	1,764	774	768	873	626	1,806	1,894	876
Milford Haven	1,772	2,521	169	2,017	2,877	337	197	305	114	1,929	2,698	290
Newhaven	130	201	321	151	218	364	145	161	298	157	213	359
Newport (Mon.)	528	436	212	821	692	377	497	419	330	851	796	422
Plymouth	118	106	227	288	258	374	55	55	157	322	232	343
Southampton	5,906	6,509	1,044	7,440	7,778	1,406	2,803	3,068	868	7,373	7,709	1,411
Swansea	537	361	213	1,229	950	658	1,046	880	846	1,439	1,093	911
Tyne Ports	951	984	576	1,441	1,522	741	658	549	470	1,737	1,752	763
Glasgow	2,155	2,186	670	2,519	2,495	785	1,213	1,111	450	2,681	2,515	761
Grangemouth	418	381	442	611	526	527	481	435	434	697	572	541
Greenock	223	284	57	760	788	142	128	137	29	736	919	143
Leith	327	302	442	342	309	462	143	135	292	302	284	419
Belfast	796	927	534	842	965	589	179	188	206	704	895	456
Other ports	3,278	3,539	6,580	4,079	4,427	8,704	1,849	1,929	5,188	4,048	4,363	8,507
TOTAL	49,970	50,655	28,712	60,859	62,674	36,812	25,986	25,476	23,229	61,321	62,722	36,794

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS AT UNITED KINGDOM PORTS, *continued*

TABLE 4 **Coasting trade arrivals and departures at pricipal ports for the period January — May**

Port	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1964	1965		1964	1965		1964	1965		1964	1965	
	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels
Blyth	8	13	40	981	879	1,182	980	864	1,115	993	878	1,158
Bristol	508	731	602	717	953	1,894	269	466	1,262	917	1,064	2,012
Cardiff	158	290	327	506	618	1,249	127	135	721	338	453	1,208
Cowes	892	660	3,561	1,658	1,567	6,959	843	606	3,118	1,667	1,558	6,920
Falmouth	65	93	82	373	374	281	45	46	157	122	120	256
Hartlepool	11	41	41	329	307	282	290	251	222	311	309	287
Hull	417	384	183	719	756	717	264	371	531	827	832	777
Immingham	159	331	66	437	722	417	207	449	323	483	686	429
Lancaster	549	689	403	621	879	662	668	544	521	703	604	538
Liverpool	1,152	1,371	1,175	1,666	1,926	1,884	1,077	1,218	1,483	1,704	1,911	1,912
London	3,206	3,438	3,097	4,195	4,287	4,287	986	1,120	1,377	4,407	4,629	4,260
Manchester	399	431	309	588	625	712	340	344	403	723	670	707
Middlesbrough	157	141	166	560	568	629	210	154	270	455	447	515
Milford Haven	211	135	46	1,032	1,409	472	1,099	1,494	489	1,130	1,556	521
Newport (Mon.)	140	156	603	303	254	686	92	10	22	263	186	635
Portsmouth	176	183	806	1,152	1,126	4,444	34	34	378	1,152	1,133	4,435
Preston	431	476	779	482	528	906	395	447	711	498	553	948
Southampton	966	1,184	3,821	2,312	2,375	4,922	1,976	2,037	4,038	2,275	2,331	4,994
Sunderland	117	118	155	893	814	953	725	638	720	865	797	915
Swansea	76	63	214	800	636	1,566	488	407	1,078	561	493	1,298
Tyne Ports	270	308	114	1,523	1,635	1,166	754	775	832	1,292	1,342	1,133
Glasgow	555	517	508	894	817	690	380	448	453	722	767	721
Belfast	2,479	2,462	3,277	2,596	2,600	3,564	2,007	2,009	2,364	2,635	2,651	3,645
Other ports	4,910	5,549	12,854	6,865	7,482	18,318	3,323	3,980	7,929	6,838	7,421	18,130
TOTAL	18,013	19,760	33,229	32,203	34,139	58,842	17,580	18,848	30,517	31,881	33,392	58,354

TABLE 5 **Coasting trade movement at UK ports**

Coasting Trade – Great Britain	Arrived				Departed			
	No. of vessels	Total 1,000 net tons	Commonwealth (a) 1,000 net tons	Foreign 1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	Total 1,000 net tons	Commonwealth (a) 1,000 net tons	Foreign 1,000 net tons
With cargo: Month of May 1964	6,353	3,342	2,882	459	6,150	3,336	2,838	498
Month of May 1965	6,288	3,530	2,808	722	5,801	3,331	2,717	614
Five months ending May 1964	30,020	15,234	13,009	2,224	29,177	15,431	12,946	2,485
Five months ending May 1965	29,161	16,971	13,754	3,217	27,782	16,702	13,437	3,265
In ballast: Month of May 1964	6,909	2,842	2,414	428	6,836	2,754	2,335	419
Month of May 1965	5,916	3,146	2,532	614	6,071	2,880	2,418	462
Five months ending May 1964	27,477	14,060	11,492	2,568	27,522	13,481	11,244	2,237
Five months ending May 1965	25,265	14,228	11,309	2,919	26,035	13,675	11,184	2,491
Coasting Trade – United Kingdom								
With cargo: Month of May 1964	7,212	3,909	3,403	505	6,724	3,791	3,258	533
Month of May 1965	7,146	4,101	3,330	771	6,371	3,780	3,133	647
Five months ending May 1964	34,039	18,013	15,561	2,452	31,879	17,580	14,920	2,660
Five months ending May 1965	33,229	19,760	16,302	3,458	30,517	18,848	15,412	3,436
In ballast: Month of May 1964	6,971	2,867	2,438	429	7,202	2,911	2,477	434
Month of May 1965	5,972	3,167	2,551	616	6,445	3,038	2,552	486
Five months ending May 1964	27,817	14,190	11,584	2,606	29,329	14,301	11,965	2,336
Five months ending May 1965	25,613	14,379	11,414	2,965	27,837	14,544	11,877	2,667

(a) Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, August 6, 1965.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Curse of Simba	Br/E 30361	61	August 3	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Galaworldfilm Productions Ltd.
Pathe Pic. Series 547/559:					
Pathe Pic. No. 556	Br/E 30564	8	August 3	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
24 Hours to Kill	Br/E 30566	83	August 4	" "	Grixdag Films Ltd.
The Sound of Killarney	Br/E 30567	10	August 5	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Harold Baim Productions Ltd.
There's No Place Like Home	Br/E 30568	15	August 5	" "	" "
Springtime for Samantha	Br/E 30569	9	August 5	British Lion Films Ltd.	Biographic Three Ltd.
Look at Life Series 26:					
Under the Skin	Br/E 30571	7	August 6	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.
Pathe Pic. Series 547/559:					
Pathe Pic. No. 557	Br/E 30572	8	August 6	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
You Must Be Joking!	Br/E 30573	100	August 6	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Ameran Films Ltd.
Movietone News 1886A	Br/E 30380	7	August 6	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 1887	Br/E 30381	7	August 6	" "	" "
Pathe News 65-62	Br/E 30460	8	August 6	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 65-63	Br/E 30461	8	August 6	" "	" "
			FOREIGN		
Cat Ballou	F 30562	96	August 2	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	The Harold Hecht Corporation
Triumph of the Ten Gladiators	F 30563	93	August 3	Butcher's Film Distributors Ltd.	Cineproduzione Associate, Rome, and Produciones Cine-Balcazar, Spain.
San Ferry Ann	F 30565	55	August 5	Dormar Productions Ltd.	Dormar Productions Ltd.
Bear Hug	F 30570	7	August 6	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corporation

NOTE:
In the list of British films registered during the week ended Friday, July 30, 1965, Mining Review No. 12, 18th Year, should be shown as registered in the name of Data Film Distributors Ltd. and Look at Life Series 26: Down Town should be shown as registered in the name of Rank Film Distributors Ltd.

Commonwealth exchanges ideas on standards

FOURTEEN COMMONWEALTH countries have just completed a week of wide-ranging policy discussions in London at the sixth Commonwealth Standards Conference. Meeting in London for the first time since 1951 – intervening conferences have been held in New Delhi, Ottawa and Sydney – the 30 delegates were guests of the British Standards Institution. BSI's director, Mr. H. A. R. Binney, was chairman.

An important development this year has been the participation of Commonwealth countries not previously represented – in particular Jamaica, Nigeria, Hong Kong, Mauritius and Malta. Their presence helped to emphasize the special character of the conference – a forum not influenced by political considerations or linguistic problems, but one in which members meet to exchange ideas, to discuss mutual problems and to benefit from each other's technical experience. All the participating countries – Australia, Canada, Central Africa, India, Ireland, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa and this country, as well as the newcomers – had much to contribute to, and learn from, the discussions on various aspects of standardization policy that took place during the week.

At the top of the agenda came the metric system, a subject which attracted particular interest in view of the British Government's decision to adopt the system, announced in May.

BSI's associate director, Mr. Gordon Weston, outlined the programme now being planned in the United Kingdom to implement the Government announcement. Basic standards were being prepared; there were arrangements for increased publicity; the whole question of educational policy – particularly in regard to textbooks for schools, universities and technical colleges – was being tackled. Immediate steps were being taken in BSI to consult industry on which standards should first be made available in metric units.

Mr. Binney referred to the growing recognition in the United Kingdom of the need for British Standards to take proper account of export requirements, and for the requirements of large purchases (for instance, the nationalized industries) to be fitted into this framework. The National Economic Development Commission was very much behind this effort.

The Designs (Amendment) Rules 1965

THE DESIGNS (Amendment) Rules 1965, which come into force on August 16, make provision for the registration of designs to be applied to sets of textile articles. Hitherto in the case of textile articles it has only been possible to register designs to be applied to single articles. The Rules also modify Form Designs No. 3 so that it may be used for applications for the registration of designs to be applied to textile as well as to non-textile articles.

Copies of the Rules (SI 1965 No. 1551) are obtainable from the Sale Branch, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, or from HM Stationery Office at the usual addresses. Price 9d., by post 1s.

Official Receivers appointed

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce the following appointments: Mr. Elmslie Arthur Perkins to be an Inspector of Official Receivers attached to the Office of the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy. The appointment took effect on August 2. Mr. Aubrey George Davonport to be an Assistant Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy Districts of the County Courts of Sheffield, Barnsley and Chesterfield. This appointment took effect on August 9.

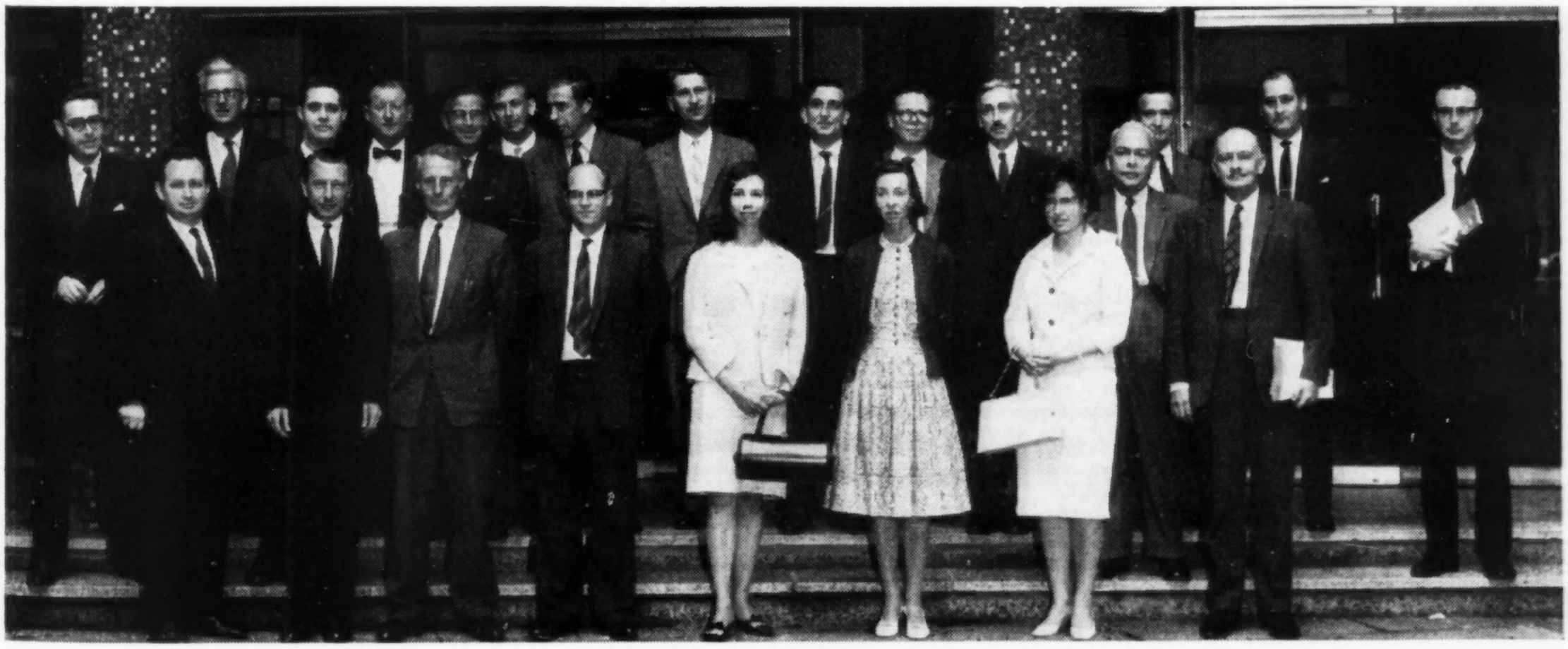
Insurance and Companies Department and Bankruptcy Department

WITH EFFECT from September 1 next a sub-office of the Official Receiver's Office, St. Anne's, will be established at Kendal. The address and telephone number will be: Eskdale House, Shap Road, Kendal, Westmorland. (Kendal 1741).

EFTA INFORMATION CENTRE

*The Board of Trade maintains an EFTA Information Centre to disseminate information about European Free Trade Association activities and to deal with general inquiries and advise on sources of more detailed information. Inquirers interested in any aspect of EFTA who do not know where to begin seeking information are invited to contact the EFTA Information Centre, Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.*1. (*Tel. Abbey* 7877, *Ext.* 2479/2480).

BOARD OF TRADE EXPORT OFFICERS VISIT CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION



A party of Export Officers from the Board of Trade visited the COI on August 3. *They were received by Mr. Donald Kerr, Controller (Overseas), and he introduced discussions covering all aspects of the Department's overseas services in which senior members of Overseas Press Services, Photographs, Publications, Reference, Tours and Production Services, Exhibitions, Radio and Films and Television Divisions took part.*

The members of the party were drawn from the London, Eastern, Midland, South Western, Scottish and Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, and from the General and Information Divisions and the Export Services Branch in London. (A list of the Regional Officers and their addresses appears in the Board of Trade Journal *of July* 30, *page* 229.)

Exhibitions and Fairs

Opportunity for UK consumer goods sales in Holland as result of Amsterdam British Week

'THE DOOR TO HOLLAND is wide open for British consumer goods.' This is the verdict of three members of the Export Council for Europe's Dutch team who have recently returned from a five-day visit to Amsterdam (see *Board of Trade Journal* of July 16, page 149), where they have been holding discussions with the principals of 30 leading Amsterdam stores and the secretaries of the main street associations most closely concerned with the British Week held there in May. The team were: Mr. J. Hugh Neill, chairman and managing director of James Neill and Co. (Sheffield) Ltd., leader of the Export Council's section with special responsibility for the Dutch market, Mr. R. H. Wood, director of Fothergill and Harvey Ltd. of Littleborough, Lancs., and Mr. D. G. Anthony, director and merchandise manager of Harrods, London. They were accompanied by Miss C. M. Anderson, a member of the ECE executive.

'What impressed us most in our visit,' said Mr. Neill, 'was the immense goodwill for Britain that exists and which has been brought into focus by the British Week. Many Amsterdam retailers reported a substantial increase in their sales of British merchandise both during the Week and after it although no specific figures are available at this stage.' Mr. Neill said that many Amsterdam retailers were keen to hold further British promotions and were anxious to hear from manufacturers who were prepared to co-operate.

He added that some Dutch retailers and agents had criticized British exporters who had failed to back their promotions with advertising thereby not keeping their product before the eyes of the Dutch consumers. Other British exporters had so far failed to show any signs of following up the gains they had made. There were complaints too that British manufacturers in the clothing field were not willing to consider the problems of styling and sizing with more than cursory interest.

Referring to the price of British goods, Mr. Neill said that with increasing duties against British imports it became even more essential that British exporters should closely watch the mark-up added by importers and wholesalers. There was reason to believe that in some cases this was excessive and unrealistic. The Export Council was ready to help and advise exporters on means of consolidating their position in the Netherlands. There were four ways in which this might be done:

> 'Individual promotions negotiated independently with retailers; the organization of parties or missions of Dutch buyers to this country in conjunction with trade associations and under the subsidized scheme offered by the British National Export Council; participation in trade fairs or exhibitions either individually or under the 'joint-venture' scheme operated by the Board of Trade; and special co-operative promotions by groups of manufacturers in the same or interdependent trades.'

As a further follow-up measure a special meeting between Dutch importers and agents and British manufacturers is being organized by the British Embassy in October.

Special travel arrangements for British Week in Milan

COPIES of a brochure describing special travel arrangements for British business visitors to the Milan British Week (October 9-17) may be obtained from:

Ambassador Travel Service,
205 Regent Street,
London, W.1.

This brochure gives details of 'an inclusive tour' at special favourable rates for British visitors. It also includes a reply card on which British businessmen can book hotel accommodation and air travel to Milan, as well as seats at such British Week occasions as the military tattoo and performances of the Royal Ballet at La Scala.

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office supplies, stationary, drawing requisites, paperware

toys, festival articles, christmas decorations, sports goods

perfumery, cosmetics, toilet articles

shop fittings, display, advertising material

enquiries and hotel bookings:

royal netherlands industries fair
utrecht · holland · tel. 16421

u.k. agents:

exhibition consultants ltd.
11, manchester square, london w. 1
tel. hunter 1951

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE *of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below*:

	Date last published	Date next published
United Kingdom . .	*Aug.* 6	*Nov.* 5
Outside Europe . .	*July* 2	*Oct.* 1
Europe . . .	*June* 4	*Sept.* 3

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

*The Board of Trade Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.*1. (*Tel. Abbey* 7877, *Ext.* 3557, *Germany and Scandinavia;* 2783, *France, Italy, Benelux, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Greece, Turkey and Middle East;* 3558, *United Kingdom and Rest of the World*) *will be glad to answer general inquiries, but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Promotion and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.*

* *indicates event which is held annually at approximately the time stated.*

† *indicates event which is held alternate years at approximately the time stated.*

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists

The fairs and exhibitions given below are amendemnts and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 6, July 2 and June 4 respectively.

A French Customs Officer examining a Fisholow Junior Six Hot Beverage Vendor. A BMC Mini van regularly tours Europe and on-the-spot demonstrations of the Fisholow Vendor are given to interested persons. Fisher and Ludlow have been showing their vending machines at the Hanover Trade Fair and will also take part in the International Teknisk Messe at Copenhagen from September 3 *to* 12 *and the International Autumn Trade Fair at Vienna from September* 12 *to* 19.

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Addition

CHICAGO: AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR METALS EXPOSITION – October 31-November 3, 1966.
* Apply, Mr. W. J. Hilty, American Society for Metals, Metals Park, Ohio.

EUROPE

Amendment

The Board of Trade have been informed that the Frankfurt International Autumn Fair will now be held from August 29-September 2, and not August 29-September 3 as previously stated in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Additions

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS – February 3-8, 1966.
* Apply, Federation Nationale des Industries Electroniques, 16, rue de Presles, Paris, 15e.

ZAGREB: INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR – April 16-24, 1966.
* Apply, Exhibition Consultants Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel. Hunter 1951).

OSLO: BRITISH TRADE FAIR AND FORTNIGHT ('BRITAIN '66') – April 29-May 15, 1966.
Apply, British Overseas Fairs Ltd., 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 6376).

MOSCOW: AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION – May 16-29, 1966.
Apply, Directorate of the International Exhibition Modern Agricultural Machinery and Equipment, 6 Kuibyshev Street, Moscow, USSR.

BUDAPEST: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – May 20-30, 1966.
* Apply, Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, Rosenberg HPU 17, Budapest V.

BARCELONA: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR – June 1-15, 1966.
* Apply, Feria Oficial E International De Muestras En Barcelonas Palacio No. 1 Avenida Maria Christina, Barcelona.

POZNAN: 35TH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – June 12-26, 1966.
* Apply Official Forwarding Agents, PSA, Transport Ltd., 70 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. (Tel. Avenue 2424).

MOSCOW: MECHANIZATION METHODS FOR ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL WORK EXHIBITION – September 1-15, 1966.
Apply, Directorate of the International Exhibition Mechanization Methods for Engineering and Technical Work, 6 Kuibyshev Street, Moscow, USSR.

LEIPZIG: INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN FAIR – September 4-11, 1966.
* Apply, Exhibition Consultants Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel. Hunter 1951).

BRITISH TRANSPORT ON SHOW IN GERMANY

This Glasgow Corporation bus, one of the city's new rear-engined Leyland Atlanteans, is being exhibited at the world's first exhibition of all aspects of transport – The International Exhibition of Communications & Traffic, Munich '65.

HOW OVERSEAS PRESS CORRESPONDENTS CAN HELP EXPORTERS

COPIES *of the Board of Trade booklet "Overseas Press Correspondents in London: How they and Industry can help each other" are available free of charge from Board of Trade, Information Division, Room* 527, 1 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.*1—*or telephone Abbey* 7877, *Ext.* 2636.

The booklet explains how trade associations and individual firms, if assisted by the right material and facilities, can gain valuable publicity by disseminating information which is both of interest to their audience and of value to British exporters. Many suggestions are made on how to set about it, and there is a full list of the names and addresses of overseas press representatives in and around London.

Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

United Kingdom and Morocco

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of May 7, page 1030, announced the renewal for 1965 of the Anglo-Moroccan trade agreement of 1961. British quotas Nos. 10 and 13 ('woollen piece-goods' and 'clothing and hosiery' respectively) should be amended by the addition, after the description of each, of an asterisk (*).

New Zealand and Poland

A TRADE AGREEMENT between Poland and New Zealand was signed in Wellington on July 7, 1965. The Agreement entered into force upon signature and will remain in force initially for a period of five years and thereafter indefinitely, subject to six months' written notice of termination by either side.

The principal benefit to Poland will be that Polish goods entering New Zealand will now be subject to duty at the most-favoured-nation rate. While Poland does not operate a tariff system, as a result of the Agreement New Zealand goods imported into Poland will receive treatment no less favourable than that accorded any other country with which Poland has a Trade Agreement.

In the terms of the Agreement the preferential treatment granted by New Zealand to members of the Commonwealth and by Poland to members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is preserved.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2322 or 3463), quoting reference CRE 5864/G.

Turkey and Eastern Germany

THE TURKISH AUTHORITIES have published a list of import and export quotas governing the exchange of goods between Turkey and Eastern Germany in the year ending June 30, 1966, in accordance with the Trade and Payments Agreement dated April 28, 1955, between the Union of Chambers of Turkey and the East German Chamber of Foreign Trade.

East German imports from Turkey will include citrus fruit, raisins, nuts, seeds, tobacco, oil cakes, meerschaum and products, boracite, chrome, manganese, zinc, cotton and cotton piece-goods.

East German exports to Turkey will include chemicals, unexposed film, plastics, synthetic rubber, paper and paperboard, man-made fibres, glass products, tools, machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical machinery and equipment.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449 or 450).

Ethiopia and Kenya

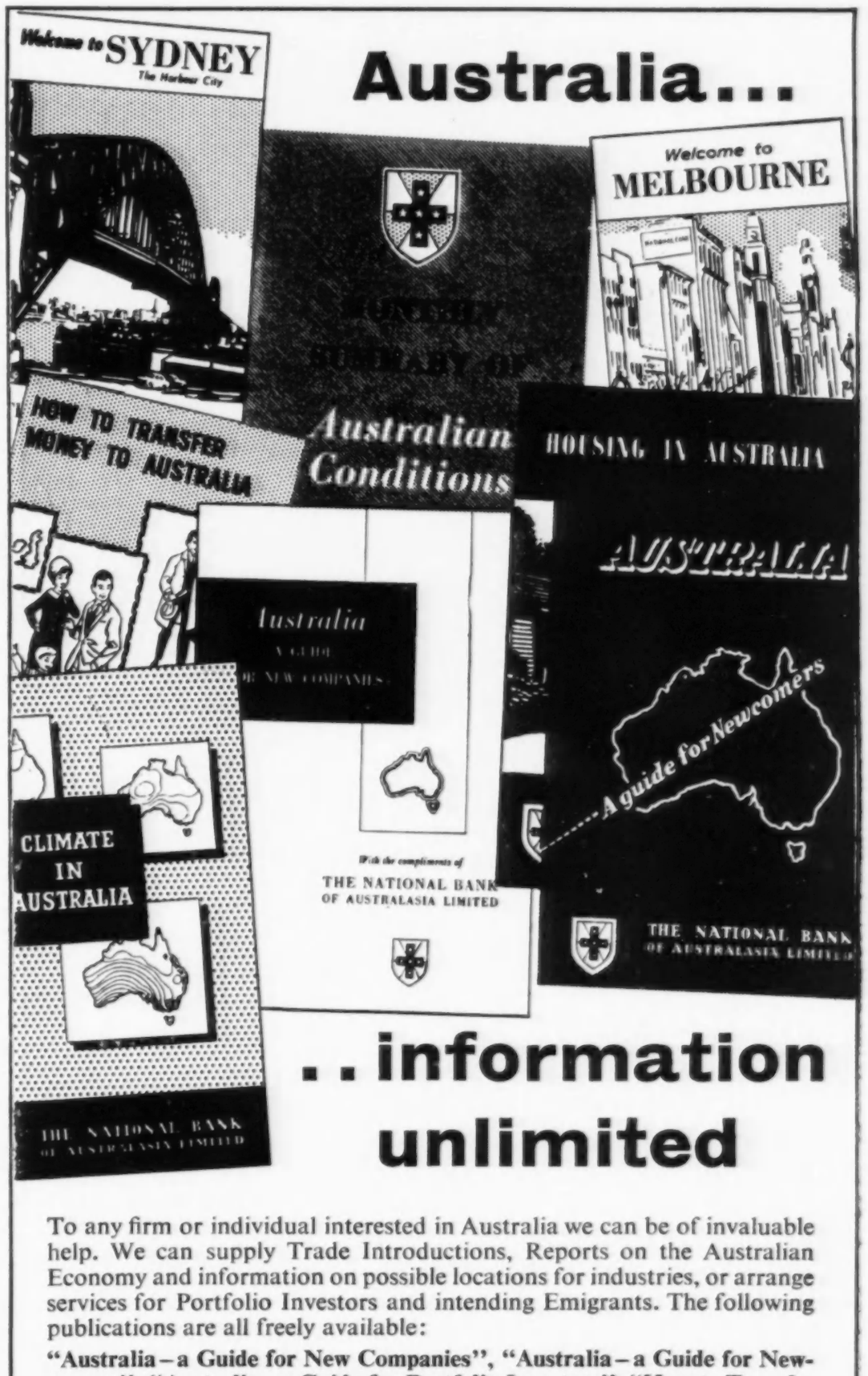
IT HAS BEEN announced that agreements on the strengthening of trade and communications between Ethiopia and Kenya were concluded on July 7, 1965.

Much importance is given in the agreements to road links between Addis Ababa and Nairobi. The Ethiopian part of this project is being undertaken by West Germany under an aid agreement.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2358).

Italy and Austria

THE ITALIAN Minister of Foreign Trade has announced that the Protocol to the Minutes of the Mixed Italo-Austrian Committee of May 31, 1955, has been tacitly renewed for a further year, without modifications, from July 1, 1965.



To any firm or individual interested in Australia we can be of invaluable help. We can supply Trade Introductions, Reports on the Australian Economy and information on possible locations for industries, or arrange services for Portfolio Investors and intending Emigrants. The following publications are all freely available:

"Australia – a Guide for New Companies", "Australia – a Guide for Newcomers", "Australia – a Guide for Portfolio Investors", "How to Transfer Money to Australia", "Housing in Australia", "Climate in Australia", and Guide maps of principal cities.

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Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin.'

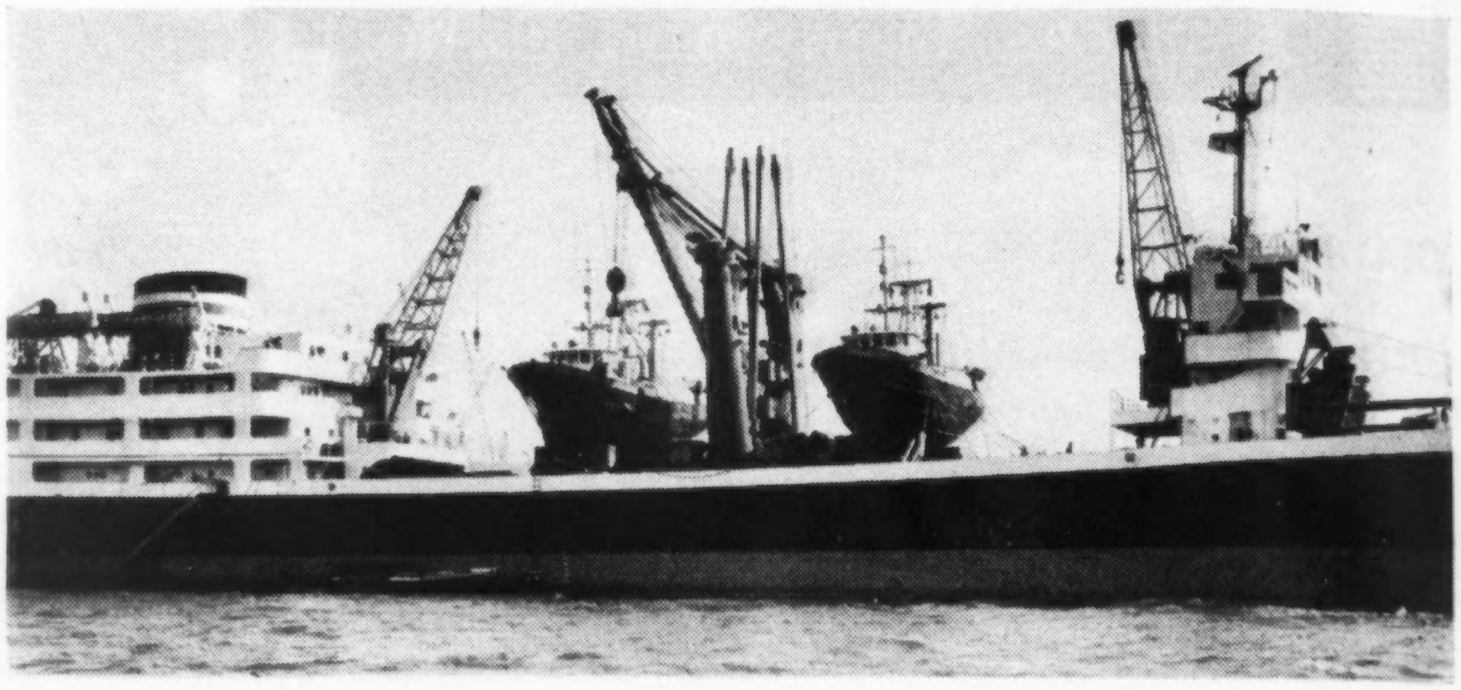
The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers, country and commodity in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

*Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.**

The number in brackets indicates the Export Service Bulletin in which published.



The mv 'Inventor' of the Harrison Line recently loaded two 95 ton trawlers with her own stulcken derricks and transported them as deck cargo from Rotterdam to Cape Town. The picture shows one trawler in position on deck and the other being finally positioned.

ANGOLA

Municipality of Luanda:

(151/65) Contractors Plant. September 17. E.S.B. 27806/65.

(152/65) Contractors Plant. September 17. Tender documents (in Portuguese) available. E.S.B. 27875/65.*

(152/65) Meteorological Equipment for Servico Meteorologico de Angolo. August 26. 28145/65.*

AUSTRALIA

Controller, Stores and Contracts, Melbourne:

(153/65) Electronic Tubes. September 16. E.S.B. 28185/65.*

(156/65) Silicon Rectifier. September 2. E.S.B. 28441/65.*

Postmaster General's Department, Melbourne:

(156/65) Radio Equipment. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 27544/65.*

(156/65) Bells and Buzzers. September 23. E.S.B. 28762/65.*

(155/65) Capacitors for State Electricity Commission of Victoria. September 6. E.S.B. 28738/65.*

(154/65) Grinding Machines for States Store Board. August 25. E.S.B. 28446/65.*

(156/65) Water Pumps for Northern Electricity Authority of Queensland. August 31. E.S.B. 28730/65.

Electricity Trust of South Australia:

(156/65) Transformers. September 7. E.S.B. 28726/65.

(156/65) Transformers. August 31. E.S.B. 28727/65.

(152/65) Seawater Evaporating Plants. October 28. E.S.B. 27542/65.*

BURMA

Electrical Stores Corporation:

(156/65) Insulators; Conductors, etc. September 10. E.S.B. 28937/65.*

(156/65) Electrical Equipment. September 10. E.S.B. 28938/65.*

(156/65) Electrical Equipment. September 10. E.S.B. 28939/65.*

(152/65) Cables; Insulators. September 3. E.S.B. 28101/65.*

(152/65) Flood Lights. August 31. E.S.B. 27897/65.*

(152/65) Wire; Insulators. August 31. E.S.B. 27896/65.*

(151/65) Overhead Line Equipment. August 31. E.S.B. 28102/65.*

(151/65) Lighting Equipment. August 31. E.S.B. 28103/65.*

(156/65) Electrical Equipment; Nameplate Production Equipment. September 10. E.S.B. 28940/65.*

Peoples Stores Corporation:

(151/65) Racing Bicycles. August 31. E.S.B. 27898/65.*

(152/65) Pipe Fittings. August 31. E.S.B. 27886/65.*

(152/65) Pipes and Tubings. August 31. E.S.B. 27885/65.*

(152/65) M.S. Plate. August 31. E.S.B. 27884/65.*

(156/65) Paper and Board. September 1. E.S.B. 28793/65.*

(152/65) Petrol for People's Oil Industry. September 15. E.S.B. 27879/65.*

CANADA

(153/65) Switchgear for British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 26998/65.*

(152/65) Generators for Hydro Quebec. September 20. E.S.B. 28110/65.

CEYLON

Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power:

(154/65) Wood Preservative. September 28. E.S.B. 28417/65.

(154/65) Contractors Plant. October 26. E.S.B. 28426/65.

(152/65) Cement Project for Ceylon Cement Corporation. September 3. E.S.B. 27831/65.*

(154/65) Fishbolts and Nuts for Ceylon Government Railway. October 20. E.S.B. 28420/65.*

(154/65) Leather Cloth for Ceylon Transport Board. September 28. E.S.B. 28418/65.

(154/65) Water Treatment Chemicals for Department of Water Supply and Drainage. August 28. E.S.B. 28419/65.

(154/65) Vehicle Chassis for Ministry of Agriculture and Food. September 7. E.S.B. 28416/65.

(153/65) Green Drill for Ministry of Finance. (Further Information.) Closing date has been postponed to September 14. E.S.B. 26971/65.

(154/65) Construction of Reservoir for Ministry of Local Government. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 26973/65.*

(154/65) Electrical Items for State Engineering Corporation of Ceylon. August 27. E.S.B. 28421/65.

COLOMBIA

(156/65) Constructional Project for Instituto Colombiano de la Reforma Agraria, Incora. September 27. E.S.B. 28759/65.

(154/65) Washing, Filling and Labelling Machinery for Fabrica de Licores del Atlantico. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 28407/65.

(156/65) Turbo-Generator for Central Hidroelectrica del Rio Lebrija Ltda. September 13. E.S.B. 28784/65.

COSTA RICA

(155/65) Railway Trucks for La Proveeduria del Ferrocarril Electrico al Pacifico. Closing date postponed to August 26. E.S.B. 26640/65.

ECUADOR

(151/65) Highway Construction for Ministry of Public Works. (Pre-Qualification.) August 31. E.S.B. 27823/65.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

Egyptian Railways:

(156/65) Steel. August 26. E.S.B. 28778/65.

(156/65) Copper Pipes. August 30. E.S.B. 28779/65.

(156/65) Metal Plates. August 30. E.S.B. 28780/65.

(156/65) Nails. September 4. E.S.B. 28781/65.

(156/65) Boiler Plant for Organic Chemical Industries Co. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to October 2. E.S.B. 24864/65.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

(155/65) Bank Vault Doors. September 3. E.S.B. 28453/65.*

(154/65) Endrin. August 31. E.S.B. 28448/65.*

(155/65) Analytical Balances. September 1. E.S.B. 28449/65*.

(154/65) Tubes and Tube Sheets. September 2. E.S.B. 28450/65.*

(154/65) Accessories for Launch. August 27. E.S.B. 28447/65.*

(151/65) Steering Gear. August 27. E.S.B. 27573/65.*

(151/65) Petrol Pumps. August 27. E.S.B. 27574/65.*

(155/65) Fire Extinguishers. August 31. E.S.B. 28451/65.*

(155/65) Check Valves. September 1. E.S.B. 28452/65.*

(155/65) Laboratory Equipment. September 1. E.S.B. 28454/65.*

(151/65) Overhead Line Equipment. August 28. E.S.B. 27554/65.

(151/65) Laboratory Apparatus; Chemicals. August 30. E.S.B. 27557/65.*

(151/65) Steering Gear. August 30. E.S.B. 27565/65.*

(151/65) Measuring Instruments. August 26. E.S.B. 27571/65.*

(151/65) Joint Compounds. August 26. E.S.B. 27474/65.*

FRANCE

(155/65) Publishing Rights for Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe. September 24. E.S.B. 28473/65.*

GERMANY

(155/65) Neckties for Der Bundesminister der Firanzen. October 4. E.S.B. 28731/65.

HONG KONG

(153/65) Lathe for Controller of Stores Department. August 25. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 28181/65.*

(Continued on page 377)

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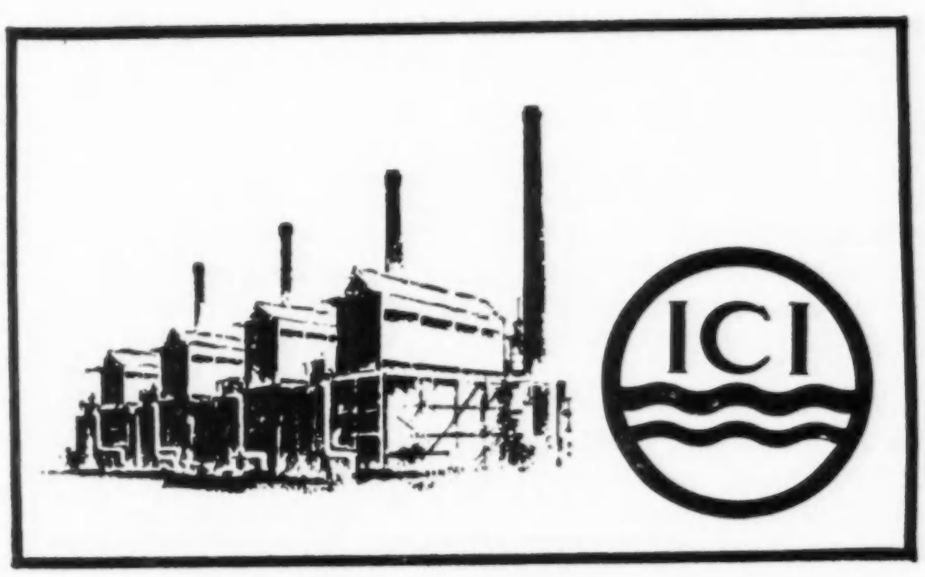

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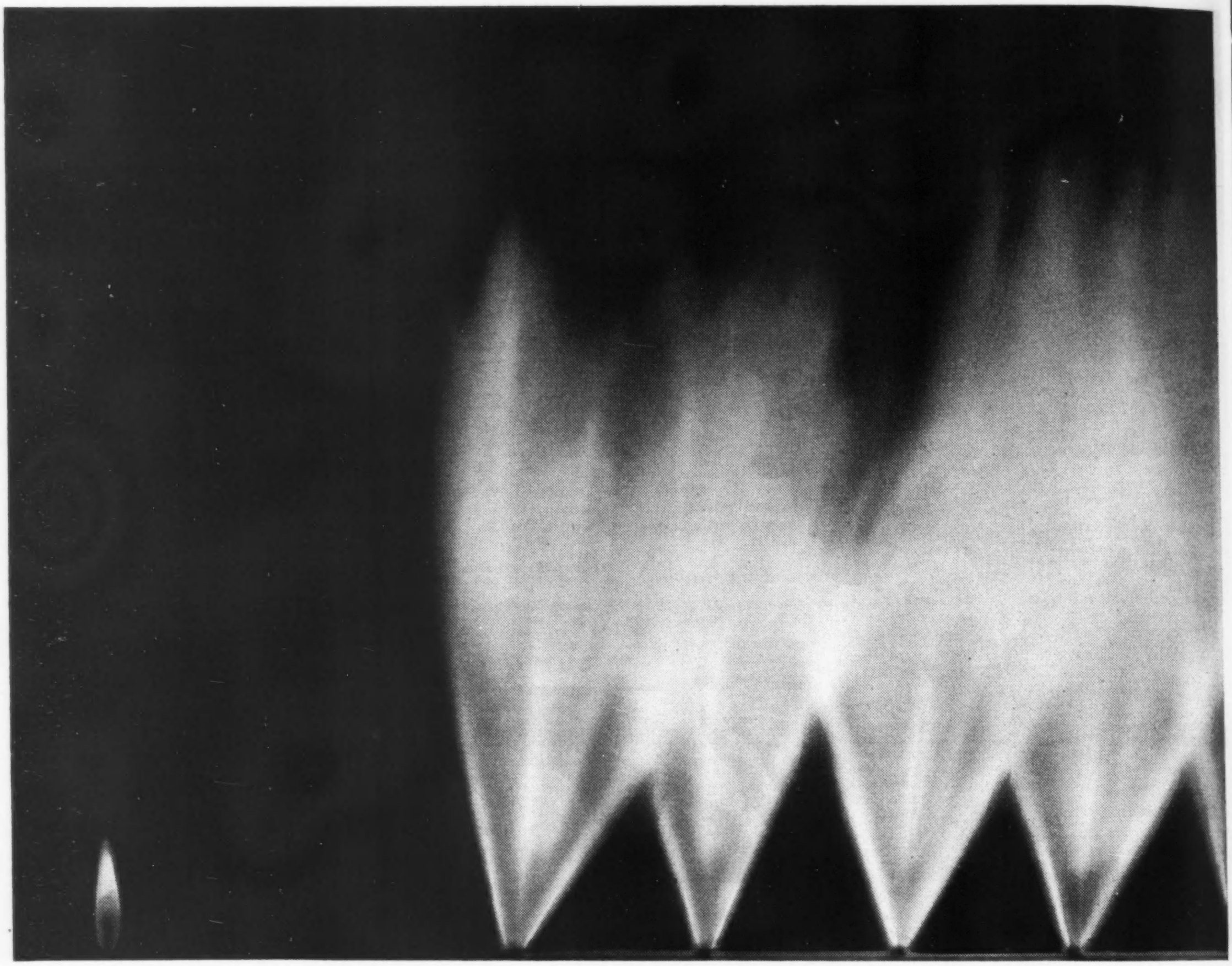

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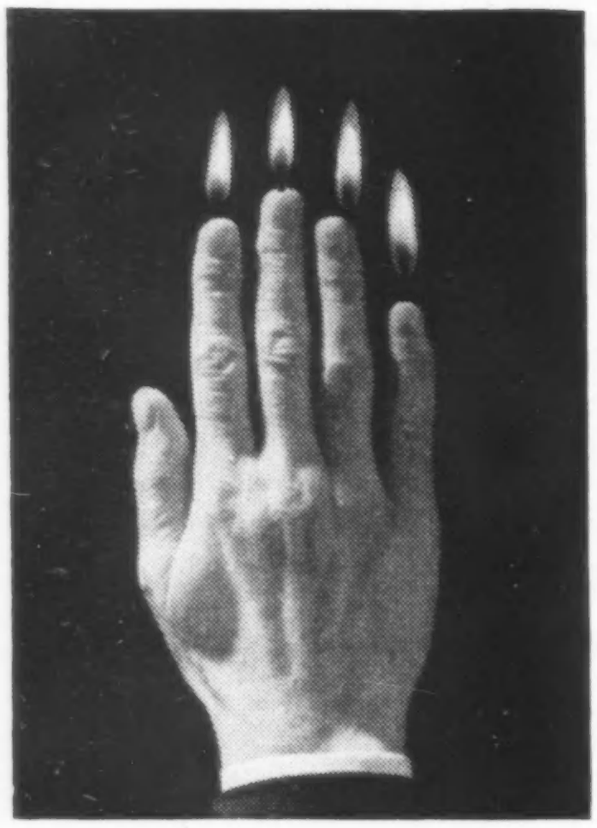

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INDIA

Atomic Energy Establishment:
(156/65) Wire Drawing Unit. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 27877/65.*
(152/65) Tube Reducing Machine. August 27. E.S.B. 27872/65.
(156/65) Seamless Steel Tubes for Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. September 4. E.S.B. 28732/65.
Bess Purchase Organization:
(152/65) Drill Rods and Couplings. October 11. E.S.B. 27862/65.
(152/65) Insulation Testers. September 10. E.S.B. 27859/65.
(152/65) Drilling Equipment. October 11. E.S.B. 27854/65.
(155/65) Machinery and Equipment for Fish Meal Plant for Director of Fisheries. August 30. E.S.B. 28493/65.
Director General Supplies and Disposals:
(155/65) Grinding Machine. (Further Information.) Offers will now be accepted from indigenous sources only. E.S.B. 27578/65.*
(156/65) Planing Machine. September 9. E.S.B. 28911/65.*
(156/65) Power Press. September 9. E.S.B. 28463/65.*
(151/65) Orthopaedic Tables. September 8. E.S.B. 27595/65.*
(154/65) Pipe Couplings; Welding Equipment for Government of Andhra Pradesh. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 25260/65.*
(151/65) Power House Equipment for Government of Maharashtra (Irrigation and Power Department.) (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 25570/65.*
(151/65) Furnaces and Environmetal Chamber for Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. August 31. E.S.B. 24674/65.*
(151/65) PVC Tape for Hindustan Cables. August 30. E.S.B. 27829/65.
(151/65) Potassium Hydroxide for Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (Closing date not known but partial delivery required September 1965. E.S.B. 27866/65.*
(152/65) Zinc for Indian Railways. August 25. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 27891/65.
Indian Telephone Industries:
(152/65) Telephone Magnets. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 25577/65.*
(152/65) Strips and Rods. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 25576/65.*
Kerala State Electricity Board:
(154/65) Time Switches. September 13. E.S.B. 28459/65.
(154/65) Lightning Arresters. September 2. E.S.B. 28460/65.
(154/65) Scour Gates. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 25897/65.*
Maharashtra State Electricity Board:
(153/65) Transformers. September 29. E.S.B. 28177/65.
(152/65) Power Equipment. September 20. E.S.B. 27892/65.
(153/65) Transformers. September 1. E.S.B. 28176/65.
(153/65) M.S. Pins. September 15. E.S.B. 28174/65.
(153/65) Insulators. August 30. E.S.B. 28173/65.
(153/65) Wire. August 28. E.S.B. 28172/65.
(155/65) Tipping Gears for Mechanical Stores Division, Dapuri. August 31. E.S.B. 28746/65.
Neyreli Lignite Corporation Ltd.:
(155/65) Fuel Pump Test Bench. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 27299/65.*
(154/65) Mineral Wool Blankets. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 27300/65.*
(151/65) Tube Making Plant for Posts and Telegraphs Workshops. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 31. E.S.B. 17807/65.
(152/65) Transformers for Rajasthan State Electricity Board. September 24. E.S.B. 28165/65.
(155/65) Drilling Machine for Southern Railway, Madras. September 3. E.S.B. 28497/65.
Tata Power Co. Ltd., Bombay:
(155/65) Copper Tubes. September 7. E.S.B. 28753/65.*
(155/65) Insulators. September 2. E.S.B. 28754/65.*
(155/65) Transformers. September 21. E.S.B. 28755/65.*
(155/65) Radio Relay System for Western Railway, Bombay. December 13. E.S.B. 28745/65.
(152/65) Dam Gates and Hoists for Yamura Hydro-Electric Scheme Stage II Part I. Closing date postponed to September 3. E.S.B. 9995/65.

IRAQ

(154/65) Vacuum Tubes for Central Foreign Purchasing Board. September 25. E.S.B. 28430/65.
(154/65) Overhead Line for Directorate General of Planning and Design. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 25516/65.*
(154/65) Pharmaceuticals for General Drugs and Chemicals Imports Distribution Co. September 8. E.S.B. 28439/65.*
Ministry of Defence:
(155/65) Electron Tube Spare Parts. (Further Information.) Tender has been re-issued. Closing date now September 14. E.S.B. 17895/65.*
(152/65) Timber. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed until August 31. E.S.B. 21673/64.*
(154/65) Medical Equipment for Ministry of Health. October 10. E.S.B. 28437/65.
(154/65) Cables and Fittings for Posts, Telegraphs and Telephone Administration. August 31. E.S.B. 28429/65.
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs:
(154/65) Water Supply Scheme. October 16. E.S.B. 28436/65.
(154/65) Water Supply Scheme. November 2. E.S.B. 28435/65.
(154/65) Water Supply Scheme. November 16. E.S.B. 28434/65.
(154/65) Water Supply Project. November 16. E.S.B. 28433/65.
(154/65) Water Supply Scheme. November 2. E.S.B. 28432/65.
(154/65) Water Supply Scheme. November 2. E.S.B. 28431/65.

JORDAN

(152/65) Cold Storage Plant for Municipality of Amman. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 31. E.S.B. 22313/65.*
(156/65) Grinding Balls for Jordan Cement Factories Co. Ltd. August 30. E.S.B. 28933/65.*

KENYA

East African Railways and Harbours:
(156/65) Crane. September 7. E.S.B. 28477/65.
(153/65) Tarpaulins. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 26650/65.*

KUWAIT

(152/65) Water Coolers for Ministry of Electricity and Water. August 25. E.S.B. 28151/65.*
(152/65) Air Conditioners for Central Tenders Committee. August 25. E.S.B. 28149/65.*

LIBYA

Ministry of Communications:
(155/65) Road Construction. (Further Information.) Closing date has been postponed to October 4. E.S.B. 23606/65.
(155/65) Road Construction. (Further Information.) Closing date has been postponed to October 4. E.S.B. 26407/65.
(155/65) Generators for Central Tender Board, Ministry of Communications. October 11. E.S.B. 28728/65.
(155/65) Pharmaceuticals for National Social Insurance Institution. September 11. E.S.B. 28729/65.

MALAWI

(152/65) Airport Lighting Installation for Malawi Government Central Tender Board. September 17. E.S.B. 28104/65.

MALAYSIA

(152/65) Cables for Controller of Telecoms., Stores and Workshop. August 25. E.S.B. 28108/65.
(153/65) Pharmaceuticals for District Tender Board. August 27. E.S.B. 28190/65.
Government Printing Department:
(152/65) Paper. September 7. E.S.B. 28109/65.
(152/65) Stationery. September 21. E.S.B. 28114/65.
Public Utilities Board:
(154/65) Switchgear. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 7. E.S.B. 25255/65.*
(154/65) Switchgear. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 7. E.S.B. 25914/65.*
(154/65) Water Meters. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 28128/65.*
(153/65) Water Treatment Works. September 21. E.S.B. 28199/65.
Singapore Polytechnic:
(151/65) Laboratory Equipment. September 1. E.S.B. 27523/65.*
(151/65) Electrical Equipment. September 1. E.S.B. 27826/65.*
(152/65) Electrical Equipment. September 1. E.S.B. 27828/65.*
(151/65) Laboratory Equipment. September 1. E.S.B. 27827/65.*

MOROCCO

(154/65) Vaccines for Pharmacie Centrale. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 28476/65.*

MOZAMBIQUE

(152/65) Wagons for Ports, Railways and Transport Department. October 29. E.S.B. 28143/65.*
(152/65) Laboratory Equipment for Soil Testing Laboratory. August 31. E.S.B. 28136/65.
(152/65) Lorry for Tete Municipality. August 30. E.S.B. 28135/65.

THE NETHERLANDS

Director of Waterways:
(152/65) Ferry Harbour Improvements. August 25. E.S.B. 27863/65.
(153/65) Road Surfacing. August 31. E.S.B. 28166/65.
(152/65) Road Works. September 1. E.S.B. 28191/65.

NEW ZEALAND

(156/65) Circuit Breaker for Dunedin City Corporation. Closing date postponed to September 6. E.S.B. 27205/65.*
(153/65) Street Lanterns for Electricity Department. August 31. E.S.B. 28403/65.*
General Post Office, Wellington:
(155/65) Meters. August 30. E.S.B. 28487/65.*
(156/65) Loading Cases. September 8. E.S.B. 28774/65.*
(152/65) Radio-Telephone Equipment. September 2. E.S.B. 28150/65.*
(152/65) Trenching Machines and Trailers. August 31. E.S.B. 28144/65.*
(152/65) Drill for Ministry of Works. August 31. E.S.B. 28178/65.*
(155/65) Hoists. September 28. E.S.B. 28495/65.
(156/65) Piping. October 5. E.S.B. 28496/65

NIGERIA

(152/65) Refrigerators for Ministry of Works. August 31. E.S.B. 28156/65.

PAKISTAN

Pakistan Eastern Railway:
(152/65) Pipes and Fittings. August 25. E.S.B. 28131/65.
(152/65) Weighbridges. September 7. E.S.B. 28132/65.
(152/65) S.S. Pipes. September 7. E.S.B. 28133/65.
(156/65) Dredging Project for Port of Karachi. Closing date postponed to September 1. E.S.B. 21522/65.

PORTUGAL

(156/65) Tanks; Boilers; Tubes for the Empresa Termoelectrica Portuguese. September 22. E.S.B. 28770/65.

RHODESIA

(153/65) Lightning Arrestors for Electricity Supply Commission. August 26. E.S.B. 28402/65.*
(153/65) Relays for Electricity Department, Salisbury City Council. September 7. E.S.B. 28401/65.*
Government of Rhodesia:
(156/65) Tape Recorders. August 26. E.S.B. 28787/65.*
(156/65) Pharmaceuticals. August 26. E.S.B. 28791/65.*
(156/65) Microphones and Accessories. September 2. E.S.B. 28790/65.*
(156/65) Pianos. August 26. E.S.B. 28789/65.*
(156/65) Sound Projectors for Ministry of Education. August 26. E.S.B. 28786/65.*
(156/65) Rails for Rhodesia Railways. September 30. E.S.B. 28775/65.*
(153/65) Electrical Materials for Rhodesian Spinners Ltd. Closing date not known. (Private Tender.) E.S.B. 26970/65.

SAUDI ARABIA

(154/65) Pumps for Ministry of Agriculture. September 6. E.S.B. 28413/65.

SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Provincial Tender Board:
(156/65) Paper/Plastic Products. September 7. E.S.B. 28751/65.*
(156/65) Textiles. August 27. E.S.B. 28749/65.*
(156/65) Laboratory Equipment. August 31. E.S.B. 28750/65.*
(152/65) Aluminium Shapes. August 27. E.S.B. 27581/65.*
(155/65) Brushes. August 31. E.S.B. 28752/65.*
South African Railways, Johannesburg:
(154/65) Measuring Machine. September 3. E.S.B. 28423/65.*
(154/65) Excavator-Cum-Grab Crane. September 3. E.S.B. 28422/65.*
(154/65) Cable. September 3. E.S.B. 28424/65.*
(154/65) Tractors. September 3. E.S.B. 28425/65.*
State Tender Board:
(155/65) Weighing Equipment; Food Mixer. August 26. E.S.B. 28467/65.*
(155/65) Photographic Equipment. August 31. E.S.B. 28720/65.*
(155/65) Laboratory Equipment. August 31. E.S.B. 28469/65.*
(155/65) Laboratory Equipment. August 25. E.S.B. 28468/65.*
(155/65) Air Compressor. August 26. E.S.B. 28711/65.*
(155/65) Milling Machine. August 31. E.S.B. 28710/65.*
(155/65) Distribution Boards. (Further Information.) August 26. This tender has been superseded by R.T. 3917/K. Quantity now 38NO. E.S.B. 24594/65.*
(155/65) Rectifier. September 7. E.S.B. 28470/65.*
(155/65) Flotation Reagent. August 30. E.S.B. 28719/65.*
(155/65) Therapeutic Apparatus. August 31. E.S.B. 28721/65.*
(155/65) Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals; Laboratory Equipment. August 31. E.S.B. 28471/65.*
(155/65) Camera. August 30. E.S.B. 28472/65.*
(155/65) Laboratory Equipment. August 30. E.S.B. 28287/65.*
(155/65) Cable. August 25. E.S.B. 28713/65.*
(155/65) Laboratory Equipment. August 30. E.S.B. 28715/65.*
(155/65) Meridian Indicator. August 31. E.S.B. 28717/65.*
(155/65) Centrifuge. August 30. E.S.B. 28718/65.*
(155/65) Optical Equipment. August 31. E.S.B. 28722/65.*
(155/65) Electrical Equipment. August 31. E.S.B. 28702/65.*
(155/65) Pneumatic Rammers. August 26. E.S.B. 28705/65.*
(155/65) Anti-Corrosive Liquid. August 25. E.S.B. 28707/65.*
(155/65) Laboratory Equipment. August 30. E.S.B. 28708/65.*
(155/65) Temperature Recorder. August 27. E.S.B. 28709/65.*
(155/65) Generating Set. August 27. E.S.B. 28712/65.*
(156/65) Aluminium Plates. August 27. E.S.B. 28706/65.*
(156/65) Switchboard. September 7. E.S.B. 28498/65.*
(156/65) Trailers. September 1. E.S.B. 28704/65.*
(156/65) Trailers. August 25. E.S.B. 28703/65.*
(156/65) Voltage Regulators. September 7. E.S.B. 28499/65.*
(156/65) Cable. August 31. E.S.B. 28500/65.*
Tender Advisory Board:
(151/65) Cooking Equipment. August 25. E.S.B. 27561/65.*
(152/65) Hospital Equipment for Transvaal Provincial Tender Board. September 3. E.S.B. 28164/65.*

(Continued on next page)

SUDAN

(153/65) Water Main Project for Central Electricity Water Administration. September 30. E.S.B. 28153/65.*
The Department of Agriculture:
(156/65) Cotton Ginning Plant. September 8. E.S.B. 25953/65.
(151/65) Hessian Cloth. August 28. E.S.B. 27586/65.
(153/65) Hessian Cloth. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 27586/65.
(152/65) Railway Tyres for Sudan Railways. September 1. E.S.B. 28163/65.*

SWITZERLAND

United Nations European Office:
(154/65) Stationery. October 1. E.S.B. 28443/65.*
(154/65) Envelopes. October 1. E.S.B. 28442/65.*
(153/65) Carpets for World Health Organization. September 3. E.S.B. 28192/65.*

SYRIA

(153/65) Locomotives for Syrian Railways Institute. August 31. E.S.B. 28200/65.*

THAILAND

State Railways of Thailand:
(154/65) Machine Tool. September 6. E.S.B. 28411/65.
(154/65) Cable. August 25. E.S.B. 28410/65.*
(154/65) Rail-Car and Trailers. September 6. E.S.B. 28412/65.
(156/65) Nails. September 13. E.S.B. 28909/65.
(156/65) Ballast Tamping Machines. September 13. E.S.B. 28910/65.
(156/65) Weighing Machines. August 30. E.S.B. 28922/65.
(152/65) Fishbolts and Washers. September 6. E.S.B. 27847/65.
Provincial Electricity Authority:
(154/65) Fuse Base. August 25. E.S.B. 28409/65.
(156/65) Lightning Arresters. August 31. E.S.B. 28919/65.
Yanhee Electricity Authority:
(156/65) Control and Distribution Board. September 15. E.S.B. 28918/65.
(154/65) Transmitter/Receiver. August 25. E.S.B. 28414/65.
(151/65) Chargers for Telephone Organization of Thailand. August 31. E.S.B. 27849/65.

TUNISIA

(151/65) Ferries for Arrondissement du Materiel des Ponts et Chausses. (Further Information.) Closing date has been announced as October 15. E.S.B. 8595/65.*

Pharmacie Centrale de Tunisie:
(154/65) Pharmaceuticals. September 30. E.S.B. 28464/65.*
(154/65) Hospital and Surgical Equipment. September 30. E.S.B. 28465/65.*

URUGUAY

Ministry of Public Works:
(156/65) Vibratory Rollers. September 3. E.S.B. E.S.B. 28798/65.
(156/65) Road Marking Equipment. September 6. E.S.B. 28799/65.
State Electricity Board (U.T.E.):
(156/65) Cathode Dischargers. Closing date now September 7. E.S.B. 2635/65.
(156/65) Signalling Equipment. September 17. E.S.B. 28794/65.
(152/65) Aerial Photographic Survey for Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture. August 30. E.S.B. 27838/65.*
State Oil Refinery:
(156/65) Alcohol. September 7. E.S.B. 28904/65.
(156/65) Aluminium Strip. September 10. E.S.B. 28783/65.
(151/65) Detergent for Administracion de Ferrocarriles del Estado. September 15. E.S.B. 27836/65.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(155/65) Shunt Capacitors Rack Equipment for Bonneville Power Administration. September 24. E.S.B. 28475/65.*
(155/65) Electrical Equipment for Sacramento Municipal Utility District. September 14. E.S.B. 28466/65.
(152/65) Sub-station Equipment for U.S. Corps of Engineers. September 1. E.S.B. 27832/65.*

VENEZUELA

(155/65) Power Plant and Equipment for C. A. de Administracion y Fomento Electrico. November 2. E.S.B. 28716/65.*

ZAMBIA

(156/65) Cable Loading Coils for Central Supply and Tender Board. September 3. E.S.B. 28773/65.*

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference number, country and commodity in all inquiries.

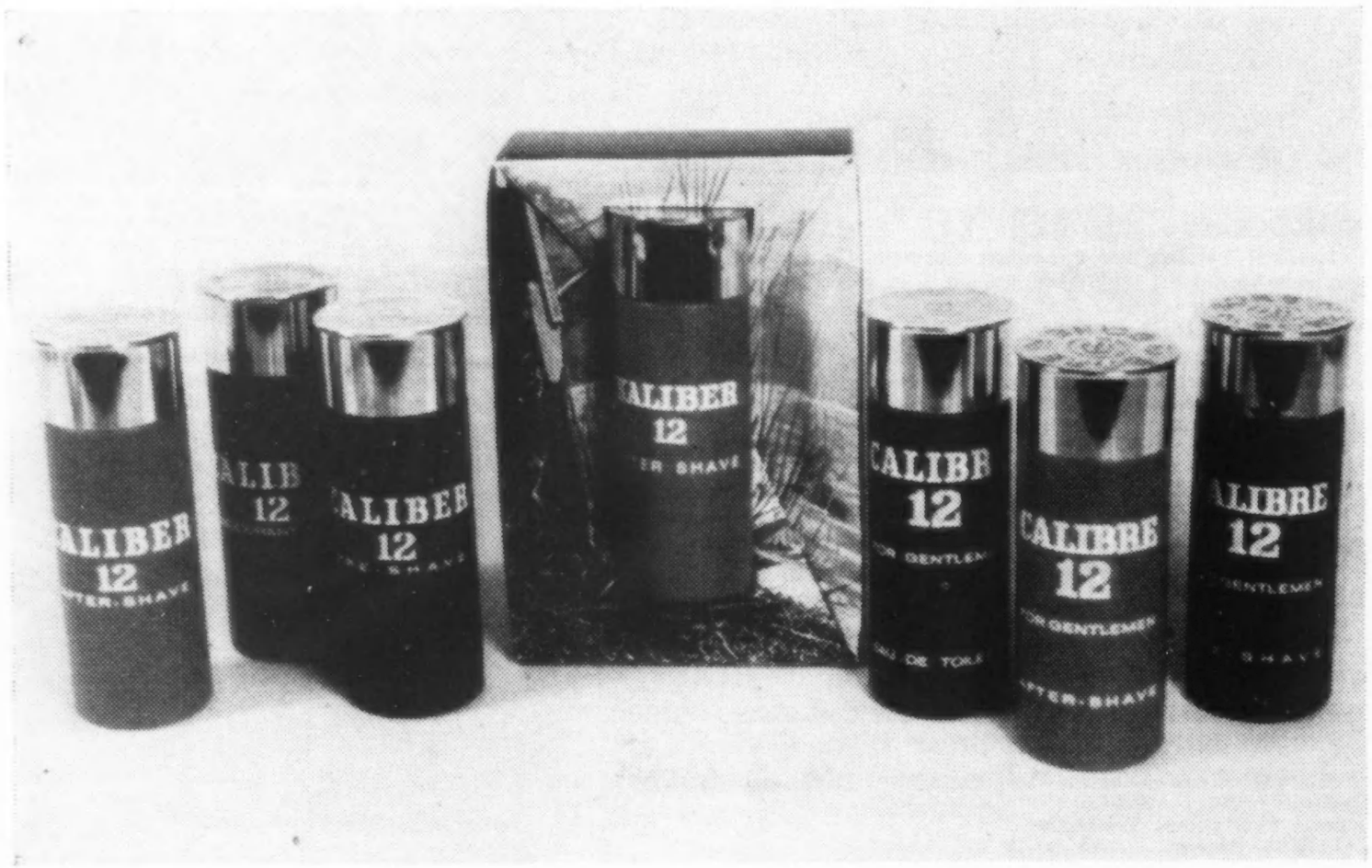
The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which published.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Australia
(152/65) Agency inquiry for automotive accessories. E.S.B. 27707/65.
(152/65) Inquiry for air-conditioning units; burners; hot water systems. E.S.B. 27637/65.
(153/65) Inquiry in respect of continuous aluminium casting line. E.S.B. 27699/65.

Bermuda
(152/65) Agency inquiry for confectionery. E.S.B. 27908/65.

Good packaging promotes good exports



The Phillips, Scott and Turner Company, of Surbiton, Surrey, makers of Andrews Liver Salt, 'Milk of Magnesia', Coldrex and Delrosa, have increased their export turnover from September 1964 to May 1965 by 91 per cent. 'In the '65-'66 (fiscal) year our export business has increased 2½ times as much as in '63-'64, a matter of two years', says managing director, Eric Morgan. One of the company's outstanding money-spinners abroad is 12 Bore men's toiletries. Launched less than twelve months ago, it is now in seven countries, Sweden, Finland, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Australia and Ireland. In Finland 12 Bore has become the number two toiletries marketed. In Australia the 12 Bore carton and cartridge have been awarded firsts in their classes at the recent National Packaging Forum.

British-made cartridges for game shooting are being successfully marketed in West Germany in a colour-printed carton, with a 'Cellophane' transparent cellulose film overwrap to give quality appeal and keep both carton and contents clean and intact. The cartridge made by the Eley Ammunition Group of Imperial Metal Industries Ltd., is used in all types of shotgun for game shooting.

British Guiana
(153/65) Agency inquiry for cotton drills; drill pants; organdie; sheets. E.S.B. 27701/65.

Canada
(151/65) Agency inquiry for blankets; rugs; textiles. E.S.B. 27130/65.
(156/65) Inquiry for washing machines. E.S.B. 28340/65.
(151/65) Inquiry for musical instruments; sheet music. E.S.B. 26776/65.
(154/65) Inquiry for cotton hosiery yarn. E.S.B. 27349/65.
(153/65) Inquiry for pipes; propeller shafting; rods. E.S.B. 27992/65.

Ceylon
(153/65) Import permits for Ceylon. E.S.B. 27916/65.

Colombia
(153/65) Inquiry for metal tubes and sheets; switches; thermostats. E.S.B. 4230/65.
(153/65) Inquiry for distillery plant and equipment. E.S.B. 27631/65.

Costa Rica
(156/65) Inquiry for spare parts for motor vehicles. E.S.B. 28520/65.

Cyprus
(151/65) Agency inquiry for horizontal hand burners. E.S.B. 27063/65.

Czechoslovakia
(156/65) British Building and Construction Week in Prague. E.S.B. 28388/65.

Denmark/France
(154/65) Trade Agreement.

Ethiopia
(156/65) Inquiry for office equipment; stationery. E.S.B. 28517/65.

Fiji
(153/65) Agency inquiry for dresses and dress fabrics; elastic and elastic thread; lace; mosquito netting; women's underwear. E.S.B. 27932/65.

France
(153/65) Inquiry for equipment for building, mines and public works; handling and lifting equipment; hand and machine tools. E.S.B. 28013/65.

France/Iceland
(153/65) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 7979/G.

Germany, Federal Republic of
(154/65) Agency inquiry for coal-pitch. E.S.B. 28086/65.
(151/65) Agency inquiry for dresses; knitwear. E.S.B. 27405/65.
(151/65) Agency inquiry for floor coverings; household goods; lawn mowers. E.S.B. 27445/65.
(153/65) Inquiry for leather. E.S.B. 27928/65.
(155/65) Inquiry for lead crystal ware. E.S.B. 28254/65.

Ghana
(154/65) Inquiry for blanking and forming machinery; printing press; thread rolling machine; wire forming machine. E.S.B. 25688/65.

Greece
(154/65) Agency inquiry for chemicals; dyestuffs; wool tops; yarns. E.S.B. 22297/65.
(153/65) Inquiry for fork lift trucks. E.S.B. 27940/65.

Honduras Republic
(154/65) Inquiry for agricultural machinery; diesel motors; pumps. E.S.B. 26245/65.

Hong Kong
(156/65) Inquiry for wall clocks. E.S.B. 27145/65.
(152/65) Inquiry for candlewick bedspreads. E.S.B. 27669/65.

Hungary
(154/65) Inquiry for marine glue. E.S.B. 27659/65.

India
(154/65) Collaboration – alloy and steel manufacturing plant. E.S.B. 27941/65.

Iran
(153/65) Agency inquiry for diesel engines. E.S.B. 27739/65.

Irish Republic
(153/65) Agency inquiry for pulley blocks and lifting tackle accessories. E.S.B. 27416/65.
(155/65) Inquiry for salad dressings. E.S.B. 28257/65.

Israel
(152/65) Agency inquiry for rubber pressure hoses. E.S.B. 25629/64.
(154/65) Agency inquiry for analytical equipment and meters. E.S.B. 10571/65.
(154/65) Agency inquiry for laboratory equipment. E.S.B. 28033/65.
(156/65) Inquiry for steel. E.S.B. 28331/65.

Italy
(153/65) Agency inquiry for rubber products; sports goods. E.S.B. 27764/65.
(153/65) Inquiry for pig houses; poultry equipment. E.S.B. 27668/65.

Jamaica
(155/65) Inquiry for craft work plant and accessories. E.S.B. 26867/65.
(151/65) Inquiry for kitchen gadgets; vehicle parts. E.S.B. 27621/65.
(154/65) Inquiry for insulated copper wire; portable welding plant. E.S.B. 28245/65.
(151/65) Inquiry for show cases. E.S.B. 27419/65.
(153/65) Footwear Imports. E.S.B. 27647/65.

Japan
(154/65) Inquiry for machine tools; measuring equipment. E.S.B. 14023/65.
(155/65) Inquiry for machine tools. E.S.B. 28241/65.
(155/65) Inquiry for car parts; radiator manufacturing machine; tyre manufacturing machinery. E.S.B. 28206/65.
(154/65) Inquiry for car body cleaning machine. E.S.B. 28065/65.

Kuwait
(152/65) Inquiry in respect of constructional projects. E.S.B. 27755/65.
(155/65) Inquiry for canned juices and foodstuffs; crockery; cutlery; household appliances; kitchen utensils and tableware. E.S.B. 22013/65.

Lebanon
(153/65) Agency inquiry for electrical supplies. E.S.B. 27737/65.

Malyasia
(153/65) Agency inquiry for pattern analyzer engine equipment. E.S.B. 27628/65.
(155/65) Inquiry for steel culverts. E.S.B. 28522/65.

Mexico
(151/65) Agency inquiry for textile machinery. E.S.B. 22581/65.

Morocco
(153/65) Inquiry for materials for the manufacture of electric batteries. E.S.B. 27727/65.

Nepal
(154/65) Inquiry for travelogue films. E.S.B. 27718/65.

Netherlands
(155/65) Manufacture under licence in Britain – automatic chuck. E.S.B. 28208/65.

Nicaragua
(154/65) Inquiry for footwear supplies metal construction products; raw materials for the plastics and chemical industries; textiles. E.S.B. 28017/65.

Pakistan
(153/65) Inquiry for film and studio equipment. E.S.B. 27611/65.
(156/65) Inquiry for paper. E.S.B. 28792/65.
(151/65) Inquiry for crockery; glassware; lift; sanitaryware. E.S.B. 27129/65.

Panama
(156/65) Inquiry for marine and fishing equipment. E.S.B. 27378/65.

Portugal
(155/65) Agency inquiry for pharmaceutical specialities. E.S.B. 28228/65.
(151/65) Inquiry for raw materials for the rubber, plastics and paint industries. E.S.B. 26745/65.

Rhodesia
(156/65) Inquiry for motor coaches. E.S.B. 18682/65.

Saudi Arabia
(154/65) Inquiry for metal tubing. E.S.B. 28271/65.

South Africa
(155/65) Agency inquiry for coated papers; polypropelene films; polystyrene. E.S.B. 27760/65.
(152/65) Inquiry for suitings. E.S.B. 27690/65.
(154/65) Inquiry for nickel-silver pressings and stampings. E.S.B. 27754/65.
(155/65) Inquiry for pharmaceutical equipment. E.S.B. 28502/65.
(156/65) Manufacture under licence – foodstuffs. E.S.B. 27491/65.

Spain
(153/65) Inquiry in respect of airport runway projects. E.S.B. 27787/65.

Spain/Italy
(153/65) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 2800/G.

Sweden
(155/65) Inquiry for reproduction furniture. E.S.B. 28204/65.
(154/65) Inquiry for cotton wastes; powdered china clay. E.S.B. 27693/65.
(154/65) Inquiry for metal plate and wire. E.S.B. 27488/65.

Switzerland
(156/65) Inquiry for riding equipment and clothing. E.S.B. 28526/65.

Syrian Arab Republic
(155/65) Inquiry for latex materials and components for the footwear industry. E.S.B. 28066/65.

Uganda
(153/65) Inquiry for laboratory equipment. E.S.B. 28016/65.

United States of America
(153/65) Agency inquiry for industrial supplies. E.S.B. 27689/65.
(156/65) Inquiry for giftware. E.S.B. 28395/65.
(153/65) Inquiry for products for the plumbing trade. E.S.B. 27711/65.
(153/65) Inquiry for machine tools. E.S.B. 27496/65.
(153/65) Inquiry for machine tools. E.S.B. 27934/65.
(154/65) Inquiry for porcelain figurines; reproduction furniture. E.S.B. 28030/65.
(155/65) Inquiry for permanganate of potash. E.S.B. 28084/65.
(155/65) Inquiry for yarn. E.S.B. 28302/65.
(152/65 156/65) Inquiry for wire braid hose. E.S.B. 27677/65.
(155/65) Inquiry for barbed wire; fencing posts; twine. E.S.B. 27747/65.
(155/65) Manufacture under licence in Britain – automatic step for beds. E.S.B. 27973/65.

Uruguay
(155/65) Agency inquiry for agricultural equipment and machinery; pump units. E.S.B. 17619/65.

Yugoslavia
(152/65) Inquiry for worsteds. E.S.B. 25039/65.

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

Over 200 official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of their addresses is given on pages i-viii of the Board of Trade Journal, *May 21, 1965.*

NEW FOR EXPORTERS!

A ONE-WEEK EXPORT DOCUMENTATION/PROCEDURE COURSE

EXPORT PRACTICE ASSOCIATES offer a unique course to be held at the GUILDHALL, HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKS., 6TH to 10TH September, 1965.

The 5-day course covers all main aspects of export procedure from receipt of order – progressing – up to final payment. Aspects analysed will include HM Customs procedure, overseas regulations, shipping, air freight, insurance, bills of lading, letters of credit, bills of exchange, Consular invoices, certificates of origin, etc.

Course conducted by experienced Export Practitioners/Lecturers.

Details from:—

EXPORT PRACTICE ASSOCIATES
34 Friars Gardens, Hughenden Valley, Bucks.
Tel: High Wycombe 6544.

MAJOR BRITISH TYRE MANUFACTURER

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WIDE DISTRIBUTION NETWORK OVERSEAS

is interested to hear from manufacturers — of high quality, marketable products suitable for distribution through tyre trade and automotive product dealers — who wish to start or to expand their overseas sales. Distribution facilities in U.K. might also be available.

Please send product details initially to

Sales Development Manager, Box M 10536
Board of Trade Journal, Room D 94, HM Stationery Office,
Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

Export Tours

Businessmen going overseas are reminded that the services of British commercial officers in posts throughout the world are freely available to them. A list of addresses is published on pages i-viii of the Board of Trade Journal *of May 21. Businessmen wishing to avail themselves of this assistance should consult in advance either the regional offices of the Board of Trade (see page 229 of July 30 issue) or the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757).*

Special clocks for West Africa

Mr. G. Buggins, managing director of Thwaites and Reed Ltd., London, E.C.1, is due to arrive in Kano, Nigeria, on August 20 to begin a business trip to Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, the Ivory Coast, Gambia and Senegal. He will also visit Portugal. Thwaites and Reed Ltd., who were established in 1740, claim to be the oldest firm of clock manufacturers in Britain. They specialize in the production of public and special clocks which they have exported to almost every country in the world. The company has supplied five clocks for public buildings to the east and west regions of Nigeria, one to Ghana and three to Sierra Leone.

Back from Middle East

Mr. M. R. Patchett, export marketing executive, of Ellams Duplicator Co. Ltd., has just returned from a sales tour of the Middle East. During the course of his tour, he appointed a new Ellams agent for Iran – Abolhassan Diba and Co., of Teheran.

Mr. Patchett, confidently expects sales of Ellams' products in the Middle East to increase in the future, particularly sales of Ellams Speed-rite stencil duplicator. The Middle East was one of Ellams earliest export markets they appointed an agent in Jordan in 1910.

Selling sealing compounds overseas

Two divisional directors of Kelseal Ltd., sealing compounds manufacturers, of London, will make sales tours abroad shortly. Dr. Wallace Rubin will visit Scandinavia in September. He will first call on Kelseal's Finnish agents, Harry Marcell of Helsinki, and then visit the company's agents in Sweden, A.B. Karl Ollsen, Stockholm.

Mr. Norman D. Hart will go to Portugal in October, where he will call on the company's agents, Goncalves Sucrs., Lisbon.

Export tour of South America

Mr. Leslie Wyton, export sales manager of GEC (Lamps and Lighting) Ltd., Hammersmith, London, left on a three-week business tour of South America on August 9. He is visiting the Argentine, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, Columbia, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Salvador. Mr. Wyton has already travelled 2¼ million air miles winning lighting orders for the company.

Expansion in Canada

Mr. H. G. Rolfe, deputy managing director of B.D.H. Group Limited, London, and Mr. R. E. B. Rollo, director of B.D.H.'s Overseas Division, flew to Toronto for a ten-day visit on August 1, for talks with Mr. F. J. Burke, managing director of British Drug Houses (Canada) Ltd.

Visit to Australia

Mr. Charles Wheeler, chairman of the Australian Committee of the British National Export Council, and chairman of AEI Ltd., left for Australia on July 30. During his three weeks' visit he will have talks with many Government Ministers and leaders of industry and commerce in the capital cities of Australia.

Latin American tour

Mr. E. Elgar, export manager for the South American markets for Welbeck Trading Co. (London) Ltd., is leaving, in September, for an extended tour of Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil. Welbeck Trading Co., who claim to be one of the largest exporters of iron and steel products from the UK, say that they carry out substant business in these areas. The object of Mr. Elgar's visit is to widen their connections in Latin America.

Export executive visits Cuba

Mr. J. E. Lee, an Instrument Division export marketing executive of George Kent Limited, Luton, left London Airport on August 4 *en route* for Mexico, where he will establish new agency facilities to handle sales of Kent instrumentation.

From there he will fly to Cuba on August 9, joining the company's representative for South America, Mr. J. G. Moir, for an extensive sales promotion tour of Cuba's highly important sugar industry. Considerable expansion in the industry is anticipated following a very successful sugar season and, in consequence, Kent sales efforts are being intensified to meet the inevitable increase in marketing opportunities.

Mr. Lee will return to Luton on August 20.

Boatbuilders' exports mission for United States

A mission of 25 British boatbuilders will travel throughout the United States under the auspices of the Ship and Boat Builders' National Federation and the British National Export Council, this autumn. They will be led by Mr. John Threlfall, president of the SBBNF.

The mission will leave on October 4 and spend 17 days in the United States. The itinerary includes Boston, Chicago (for the boat show there), Seattle, San Francisco, Houston, Miami and New York. In each city the local consulate is arranging a reception to put the mission in touch with potential customers.

The secretary-organizer of the mission is Mr. W. E. D. Skinner, who is the secretary of the SBBNF. He says: 'This will give British boatbuilders the chance to see the different types of sailing that are popular in America – on the East Coast, the Great Lakes, the West Coast, the Gulf of Mexico and around the Florida peninsula. It will also enable us to discuss trade with our counterparts in the United States.

Ladies' dresses for Sweden

Mr. H. S. Lakhani, export manager of Carnegie Models Ltd., London, is at present in Sweden to present his company's mid-season boutique collection for special customers and to organize a special display of his firm's garments in connection with the opening of Jornstedt Polegan's new store building in Stockholm on September 3.

Following a highly successful sales trip to the Middle East about two years ago, Mr. Lakhani has been making regular trips every six months with his spring and winter collections and reports steadily increasing export figures. The company is now claimed to be one of the leading manufacturers of ladies' dresses and has established connections in 46 countries.

'Instant trees' for France

Mr. D. B. Webb, manager of the Instant Tree Division of the Economic Forestry Group, London, E.C.2, visited Paris from July 29 with the object of investigating the potential market for the Group's new 'semi-mature tree moving service' which is now operating successfully in the United Kingdom. The purpose of Mr. Webb's visit was to contact public bodies and architects associated with landscape and development projects, to offer this service and to have discussions with local contracting companies to investigate a joint association for the exploitation of 'Instant Trees' in France.

Mobile exhibition vehicle's six-country tour of Northern Europe

The Marconi International Marine Co. Ltd.'s mobile exhibition vehicle, which entered service in mid-February, and has recently completed a four-month tour of British ports, is now going on its first tour abroad. Crossing from Harwich to Goteborg on August 9, on the drive-on/drive-off ferry *Oberon*, it started a ten-week tour of Northern Europe during which the company's latest marine communications equipment and radio aids to navigation will be demonstrated to shipping interests in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Holland and Belgium.

During its stay in Norway it will spend 10 days at Trondheim for the period of the Fisheries Fair being held there, and in the course of the visit to Germany, it will carry out demonstrations at Warnemunde and Wismar, in the East, before returning to the West through the Lübeck checkpoint.

The Marconi International Marine Co. Ltd. have associated companies in Sweden, Holland, Norway, Denmark, Germany and Belgium, as well as in many other countries and arrangements for the demonstrations will be in the hands of the relevant associate in each country to be visited in the course of this tour.

MISSION TO PRAGUE, WARSAW AND MOSCOW

The Leicester and County Chamber of Commerce announce that since the Chamber of Commerce Mission returned to this country on April 7, orders totalling £75,000 have been received by members of the Mission from the countries concerned. In addition samples of hosiery and footwear have been requested from the trading organizations concerned, and it is expected that further orders will be placed in the foreseeable future.

Export Orders

Firms are invited to send in brief details of recent export orders or contracts for mention on this page.

Danes commission British-designed 'Rya' rugs

A new range of the traditional Scandinavian-type 'Rya' rugs, by T. F. Firth & Sons Ltd., has been specially commissioned by A/S C. Oleson for the Danish market. This new collection is an outstanding example of the type of co-operation, between a United Kingdom manufacturer and his overseas client, which has already won for Firth's 50 per cent of the export market in carpets to Sweden and an overall £1,000,000 of exports last year.

After a careful, on the spot, study of current Danish trends by Firth's Executive Designer, in conjunction with Mr. Moeller of A/S C. Olesen, Firth produced the designs which form the basis of this collection. The firm now export to 40 countries.

£2 million export orders

Brush Electrical Engineering Co. Ltd., a Hawker Siddeley company, announce that they have received export orders valued at over £2 million in recent months for electrical equipment to be built at their Loughborough factory. Gained in the face of sustained competition from overseas manufacturers, these orders are for transformers, switchgear, rotating machines, traction equipment and the battery electric vehicles.

Tractor deal in Africa

An important £150,000 deal with the Government of Tanzania for the supply of 100 tractors and 100 ploughs has been concluded by Ford Tractor Operations. The order was negotiated by the Riddoch Motor Company, Ford's tractor dealers in Dar-es-Salaam, the country's commercial centre and seat of government.

£400,000 contract for radar

The first modern air traffic control radars to operate in Bulgaria are to be supplied by Plessey Radar Limited under a £400,000 contract confirmed recently with the Bulgarian Government.

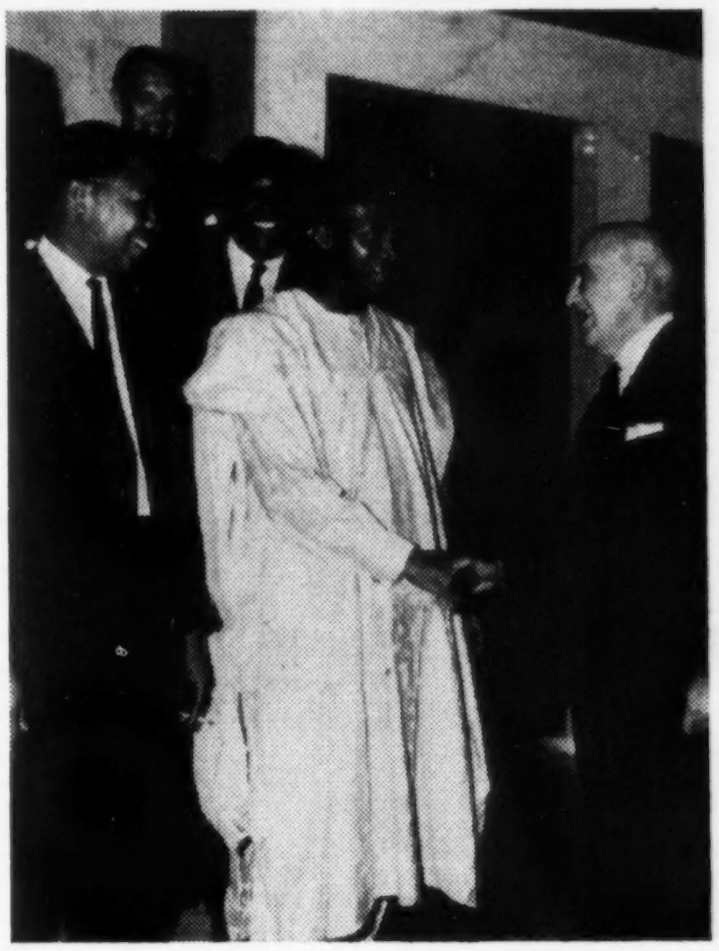
Three Plessey AR-1 radar systems to be installed at Sofia, Varna and Burgas will provide air surveillance for civil aviation over the whole country. The equipment will be made at the Isle of Wight factory of Plessey Radar and will be ready for shipment to Bulgaria within the next 12 months.

£1,500,000 Kraft machine order

Walmsleys (Bury) Ltd. have secured a substantial contract for a major papermaking unit from Poland. This is the second large contract to be obtained by the group from Poland in the past nine months. The value of the new order is in the region of £1,500,000; the British firm encountered very strong competition for the order from paper machinery groups in America and Japan, as well as from several countries in Europe.

£800,000 contract in Nigeria

An £800,000 sub-contract for building and civil engineering work on Step II of the Nigerian Telecommunications Development Project has been awarded to Costain (West Africa) Limited. The main contract for Step II was awarded to Automatic Telephone and Electric Company Limited, in consortium with British Insulated Callender's Cables and is worth £4·7 million.



Lord Kilmuir (right), chairman of The Plessey Company Limited, greeting Mr. Raymond Amanze Njoku, Nigerian Minister of Communications, at Plessey headquarters in Ilford, Essex, recently. Accompanying Mr. Njoku were the Hon. M. N. Amechi, Nigerian Minister of State (left) and Mr. H. A. Obu, Controller of Posts and Telegraph, Lagos. The visit follows the placing of a £4·7 million contract with the Plessey Communications Group, signed in Nigeria last May.

Costain (West Africa) Limited will construct three new buildings for telephone exchanges. These buildings will be of reinforced concrete construction, of both two and three storeys, to be located at Lagos, Port Harcourt and Ikeja. In addition 250 miles of UPVC cable will be laid in 33 miles of trenches.

Orders for new aircraft starting equipment

Auto Diesels, Ltd., a subsidiary of The Braby of Britain Group, state that orders worth more than £100,000 have already been received for LPA 1 and LPA 2 type low-pressure aircraft starters, including contracts valued at £42,000 in June alone from Europe and the Middle East.

Forty-eight miles of cables in Port of Spain power station

British Insulated Callender's Cables Limited state that they have supplied more than 48 miles of cables to the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission for the new 100MW Port of Spain 'B' power station, Trinidad. The value of the order for supply and installation is over £114,000.

Textile machinery contracts for £459,000

Dobson & Barlow Machinery Sales Ltd., part of the Stone-Platt Group, announces the receipt of two orders worth £459,000 for the supply of machinery for the man-made textile industry in Poland. Together with previous orders, the total value of the company's machinery ordered by Poland in the past 15 years now exceeds £1 million.

Machine tools for China

Coventry Gauge & Tool Company Limited have secured an order from the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation for Matrix precision machine tools to the value of of £320,000.

The total value of Matrix machines sold to the People's Republic of China during the last two years amounts to over £1 million.

Orders for language laboratories

The Rank Audio Visual Division of the Rank Organisation announced recently that they had received overseas orders for three Rank Language Laboratories in 14 working days. Two of the overseas installations will be made in Paris, one for Relais Universitaires (a language college) and the other for the Compagnie Francaise Thomson Houston Company. It is understood that both these are for highly specialized language tuition. The third overseas order is for the Royal University, Malta.

Large order for circuit breakers

A. Reyrolle & Co. Ltd., Hebburn, Co. Durham, announce that they have received their largest single order for the moulded-case circuit-breakers which they first began to produce in 1961. The order, which was obtained in the face of world-wide competition, is valued at £30,000 and was received from the East Pakistan Water & Power Development Authority. The several thousand units involved will be manufactured at the Company's Ashington factory where special provision is being made to meet the very short delivery required.

Yarn machinery for USSR

Leesona Limited, Heywood, Lancashire, have secured an order from the USSR worth £400,000 for the supply of yarn preparation machinery, including mercerizing and winding for two thread mills. Deliveries start in spring next year and will be completed by the autumn.

Leesona Limited announce that during the past 12 months they have increased their export sales by more than 100 per cent and on completion in July of the first phase of extensions to the company's Heywood factory, production capacity will be further increased by 25 per cent.

£30,000 order for atomic research

Pye Laboratories Ltd., Cambridge, announce that in the face of very strong competition, they have received an order worth over £30,000 for 20 heavy duty manipulators, remotely controlled mechanical 'hands', from Euratom's research establishment at Karlsruhe, West Germany. These machines, designed for operation within a radioactive area, are fitted with the new Pye 'sealed wrist' which ensures that no contaminated gases can flow through the manipulator arm to the operating area.

Hydraulic systems for Sweden

Hydraulic systems worth £45,000 are to be supplied to Sweden by Towler Brothers (MI Group) of Rodley, near Leeds. Ordered by ASEA, one of Sweden's biggest engineering companies, the equipment consists of pumps and controls for the fully automatic operation of two presses.

Similar equipment was specified by ASEA for four earlier presses and is also being supplied by Towlers to press manufacturers in Germany and Switzerland. Total value of Towler equipment to be shipped to these three countries is approaching £250,000.

£360,000 orders from Poland

The Polish foreign trade enterprise Polimex has placed orders worth approximately £160,000 for truck cranes and spare parts with the British Crane & Excavator Corporation Ltd., of Pinner, Middlesex. The orders were placed during the Poznan International Fair in June, and delivery will be in the first quarter of 1966.

A contract worth approximately £200,000 has been awarded to Prinex Limited, a subsidiary of Courtaulds, by the Polish foreign trade enterprise Metalexport. The contract is for an extension to an acrylic fibre factory originally supplied to Poland about two years ago.

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

TURKEY

Global import quotas and liberalization lists

FURTHER TO THE NOTICES which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 30 (pages 256 to 263) and August 6 (pages 322 to 325) details of the AID allocations affecting the Fifteenth Global Import Quotas and Liberalization Lists covering the second half of 1965, are given below.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

FIFTEENTH QUOTA LIST

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
26	28.17.10	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)	100	25	(1)
27	28.17.20 30 40	Potassium hydroxide Sodium peroxide Potassium peroxide	50	15	(1)
56	32.09.39	Aluminium paste and powder bronze paste and only dyes for finishing leather and textiles	60	—	(2)
63	34.02	Organic surface-active agents, surface active preparations and washing preparations (except those containing soap and dodecylbenzol sulphonate 'alkylaryl sulphonate' and binders) (for manufacturers of auxiliary materials for leather and textiles)	100	—	(2)
	29.14.31	Formic acid			
71	37.02.22	Photographic films (unexposed)			
	29	Other	20	50	(2)
77	38.14	Anti-knock preparations and other	—	25	(2)
79	38.19.20	Other chemical products and by-products of the chemical and allied industries not elsewhere mentioned (except rubber solution for hot or cold repair of inner tubes and binders and gum-elastic)	500	25	(2)
87	29.15.90	Only plasticizers	(1,000 dollars)		
	39.01	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products (except polyester boards and alkyd resins whether or not modified polyesters and their lakes)	Except boards manufactured by pressing sheets of paper impregnated with artificial resins (laminated plastic material) and all kinds of spongy plastics.		
	39.02.10	Products in liquid or paste state and other (except polyester boards and homo polymer polyvinyl acetate and copolymer)			
	39.03.40	Products in liquid or paste state and other	1,800	—	(1) (*)
	39.04	Hardened albuminoids (except galalith boards and bars)			
	39.05	Natural resins modified by fusion and other (except resins containing colophony).			
96	39.02.90	Only plastics of an acrylic basis (except laminated plastic material obtained by pressing paper impregnated with artificial resins and all kinds of spongy plastics) (only for manufacturing buttons)	20	—	(2)
100	39.03.90	Only celluloid plates and tubes	40	15	(2)
101	39.04.90	Only galalith in sheets and rods	15	5	(2)
108	40.11.11 12 21 22	Only tyres and inner tubes of such qualities and sizes that are not manufactured in Turkey (except bicycle tyres)	—	600	(2) (*)
112	41.01.11	Fresh bovine hides (up to 15 kilos)			
	15	Dried bovines hides (up to 15 kilos)			
	21	Fresh calf hides (all kinds)	500	—	(3)
	25	Dried calf hides (all kinds)			
127	48.01.44	Kraft paper	1,000	—	(1)
140	51.01.21 31 41 51 51.03.21	Yarn of artificial continuous fibre	600	—	(4)
141	51.01.22 32 42 52 51.03.25	Yarn of synthetic continuous fibre	1,250	—	(5)
154	56.01.10 02.10 04.10	Discontinuous synthetic fibres and waste	200	—	(6)
171	70.08	Only convex safety glass (except flat unbreakable safety glass of one or several layers of all sizes and shapes)	—	40	(2)
186	73.11	Iron and steel sections (except curtain rails, cornices, uprights, plates and perforated sections)	180	50	(1)
190	73.13	Only scaled sheets of a thickness not exceeding 0·75 mm.	200	—	(2) (*)
192	73.13.40 70 80 90	Iron and steel sheets (except black sheets of a thickness of up to 4·75 mm. scaled sheets of any thickness, striated sheets and lacquered tin plate) ($100,000 of the importers' quota at the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	100	500	(1)
193	73.13.60	Only tin plate (except electrolytic)	300	75	(1)
196	73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel only for automobile springs	250	—	(2)
199	73.18	Iron and steel tubes and pipes (excluding seamed tubes up to 6 in. diameter)	250	25	(1)
	19	High-pressure steel tubes (except seamed tubes)			
217	76.16.59	Only aluminium labels (only for exporters against a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions with the approval of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	10	(2)
219	40.09 73.18 73.20 76.06 07 16 84.10.22 84.10.23 84.18 84.21 84.61	Complete artificial rain systems and necessary tubes and other accessories (except LPG gas tubes and gas and kerosene stoves and cocks thereof)	—	50	(2) (*)
235	84.06.20	Diesel and semi-diesel engines of over 15 h.p. (except outboard)	—	250	(2)
236	84.06.40 80	Petrol engines and other internal combustion engines of 15 h.p. or less (except outboard)	—	100	(2)
237	84.06.40 80	Petrol engines and other internal combustion engines of over 15 h.p. (except outboard)	—	40	(2)
241	84.09.10	Mechanically drawn road rollers	—	15	(2)
243	84.10.22	Turbopumps and motorpumps (except centrifugal normal water pumps of a capacity of 250 m3/h or less coupled with a diesel engine or any other power of 15 h.p. or less and motor pumps for deep wells of any power and any kind of pumps without base directly attached to the main piping system) (plunger pumps are included)	400	100	(1)
	23	Pumps for liquids (excluding deep well water pumps and normal centrifugal water pumps of one or several stages up to 250 m3/h) (plunger pumps are included)			

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
	84.11	Air and vacuum pumps, motor pumps and turbo-pumps, air and other gas compressors, motor-compressors and turbo-compressors, ventilators, blowers, free piston generators and the like (except hand pump for tyres)			
244	84.11	Only gas compressors of over 8 h.p. (for making industrial cold storage installations)	50	—	(2)
254	84.21.11 90	Sprayers and atomizers used in agriculture (except sprayers for liquid without motor carried by hand on the back or the shoulder and sprayers, atomizers with motor and seat, motor sprayers on wheels of 50-100 litres) ($100,000 allocated for the Directorate of the Water Department)	—	850	(2) (*)
256	84.22.20	Lifting, loading, unloading and conveying machinery equipment (except elevators and lifting equipment of dumper trucks up to 15 tons and mechanical and hydraulic jacks of a lifting capacity of up to 50 tons used in vehicles, fixed and travelling portal cranes, complete rolling bridges with hand or electric drive of a lifting capacity of 30 tons and conveyor belts of a width not exceeding one metre)	—	150	(2)
	84.23	Earth excavating, boring, extracting, carrying, and levelling machinery and equipment, stationery or mobile.			
258	84.24	Agricultural machinery for preparing, working and cultivating (except shares of animal driven ploughs, harrow discs and plough discs) (including shares of tractor ploughs)	—	100	(2) (*)
259	84.25	Harvesting and threshing machinery	—	3,000	(2) (*)
263	84.45	Machine-tools for working metals and metallic carbides	—	150	(2)
	84.46	Only machine tools for optical glass			
265	84.51	Typewriters (only with standard Turkish keyboard) (except electric machines)	—	50	(1)
266	84.52.10	Calculating machines	—	70	(1)
	84.53	Statistical machines operated with punch cards and the like			
274	85.01.33	Electric motors of 10 h.p. and over	—	25	(2)
275	85.01.50	Only inductance and reactance coils used in wireless sets and other inductance and reactance coils with an iron core of a weight not exceeding 300 gr.	—	25	(2)
276	85.01.90	Parts (except body and chassis, inductance and reactance coils, windings and brushes) (For the manufacture of rectifiers)	20	—	(2)
288	85.18	Electric condensers	500	250	(2)
300	87.01	Tractors (the specifications will be determined jointly by the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry)	—	500	(2) (*)
307	87.06	Only automobile and tractor wheel hub springs, front set, connection parts, joint cups, hand brake drum, front hub, plates	—	100	(2)
324	90.28	Electrical and electronic measuring checking, analysing and controlling instruments (except electric control pens)	—	200	(2)
		QUOTAS FOR ASSEMBLY PLANTS			
346	Misc.	Articles to be imported for manufacturing and assembling tractors (including unassembled tractors)	2,500	—	(2)
347	,,	Only articles to be imported for assembling trucks, light trucks and minibuses (except metal and wooden cases)	2,500	—	(2)
348	,,	Articles required only for the construction of motorbus chassis with motor and motorbus bodies.	500	—	(2)
354	,,	Articles required for manufacturing elevators and escalators	140	—	(2)
355	,,	Articles required for manufacturing vacuum cleaners	60	—	(2)
		QUOTAS FOR THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY			
358	Misc.	Articles required for manufacturing tyres	500	—	(2)
		OTHER QUOTAS FALLING WITHIN MISCELLANEOUS TARIFF HEADINGS			
384	Misc.	For the urgent needs of laboratories and pharmaceutical product factories	125	—	(2) (*)
385	,,	For the urgent needs of industries in the private sector	600	—	(2) (*)
386	,,	For the urgent needs of the State sector ($400,000 for the Eregli Iron Works	1,000	—	(2) (*)
387	,,	For the investments of the private and state sectors (machinery and equipment)	23,500	—	(2) (*)
388	,,	Regulating and reserve quota	—	2,000	(2) (*)
389	Misc.	For the urgent needs of the State Supply Office and other official establishments and Ministries	—	3,000	(2) (*)

NOTE For headings marked (*) the same clauses governing permission are applicable as those which appear opposite the headings in the Quota List published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 30, 1965.

LIBERALIZATION LIST

Tariff Statis No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
27.10.33	Lubricating oils	(1)
28.03	Vegetable blacks (carbon black, etc.), and other	(2)
28.08.20	Technical sulphuric acid	(2) (*)
28.42.11	Sodium bicarbonate	(2)
12	Sodium percarbonate	
15	Potassium bicarbonate	
19	Other	
21	Barium carbonate	
22	Magnesium carbonate precipitated	
23	Magnesium carbonate	
24	Manganese carbonate	
29	Other	
31	Copper, lithium, basic bismuth carbonate	
39	Other	
41	Ammonium bicarbonate	
49	Other	
28.46	Borates and perborates (except borax)	(2)
28.54.10	Perhydrol	(2)
29.13	Ketones and other	(2)
29.15.90	Only phthalic acid	(1)
29.19	Phosphoric ethers and other	(2)
29.22	Amine-function compounds	(2)
29.23	Single or complex oxygen function amino-compounds	(2)
29.25	Amino-function compounds	(2)
29.26	Imide-function compounds and imine-function compounds	(2)
29.28	Diazo, azo- and azoxy-compounds	(2)
29.29	Organic derivatives of hydrazine and hydroxylamine	(2)
29.34	Other organo-inorganic compounds	(2)
29.35	Heterocylic compounds	(2) (*)
29.36	Sulphonimides	(2)
29.38	Provitamins and vitamins	(2)
29.44	Antibiotics	(2) (*)
31.02 03 04	Miscellaneous fertilizers	(2) (*)
31.05	Composite fertilizers	
32.05.21	Anilines and alizarines	(2)
22	Artificial organic colours	
29	Other	
34.02	Only additives used in lubricating oil mixing plants (for petroleum companies)	(2) (*)
38.14	Anti-knock preparations and other used in the establishments mixing lubricating oils (for petroleum companies only)	(2) (*)
38.15	Prepared rubber accelerators	(2)
38.19.20	Only antifreeze	(1)
38.19.20	Only hydraulic oil.	(2)
38.19.20	Only additives used in lubricating oil mixing plants (for petroleum companies)	(2) (*)
38.19.20	Only products and preparations used in petroleum production	(2) (*)
39.02	Only polyvinyl prolydon	(2) (*)
40.01.20	Only raw rubber quality RSS 1 and RSS 3	(1)
40.02	Synthetic rubber and rubber substitutes derived from oils	(1)
40.06.29	Only adhesives on a synthetic or natural rubber basis on supporting surfaces of paper	(2)
40.14.20	Only inner tubes used for the manufacture and repair of tyres	(2)
41.01.12	Fresh ox and cow hides (15 kgs. and over)	(1) (*)
16	Dry ox and cow hides (9 kgs. and over)	
32	Fresh buffalo and calf hides (15 kgs. and over).	
36	Dry buffalo and calf hides (9 kgs. and over)	
48.01.10	Straining paper	(1)
51.04.10	Those used for the manufacture of tyres and inner tubes of any kind	(2)
59.16.12	Transmission belting made of wool and animal hair	(2)
68.14.90	Friction material for brakes, clutches and other friction apparatus and parts with a basis of asbestos, cellulose and other mineral substances (except asbestos yarn, packing wick and brake balata and balata in reels or plaited)	(2)
68.15	Worked mica and articles of mica	(2)
68.16	Articles of stone or of similar mineral substances not included or mentioned elsewhere in the Tariff	(2)
69.03.14 15 19 90	Casting crucibles and retorts (including stoppers and supports)	(2)
70.12	Glass inners for vacuum flasks	(1)
70.14.90	Only head light and stop light glass for motor vehicles	(2)
70.18	Optical glass and optical parts and glass for corrective spectacles	(2)
70.21.10	Special safety glass for boilers	(2)
20	Glass tubes showing the water level of boilers	
90	Only glass cylinders for polishing leather and glass parts of machines, motors and vehicles	
71.02.10	Diamonds for industry	(2)
73.02	Ferro-alloys (except ferro-chrome)	(7)
73.04	Only iron and steel shot	(1)
73.05.10	Iron and steel powder	(1)
73.12	Hoop and strip of iron and steel only up to a width of 25 mm. (only for exporters with a certificate issued by Exporters' Unions based on the approval of the Ministry of Commerce)	(2)
73.15	Steel alloys and high grade carbon steel (except those used for making automobile springs)	(2)
73.29.20 90	Only bicycle, motorcycle chains and transmission chains used in machines, tractors, motors, conveyor chains and their shackles and unions (except anti-skid chains and chains for round wire of 3-76 mm.)	(2)
74.03.19	Only phosphor bronze rods	(1)
74.04.20	Only phosphor bronze plates and strips	(1)

Tariff Statis No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
76.01.10	Unwrought aluminium	(2)
76.05	Only aluminium powder containing 2 per cent or less of oil	(1)
76.16.51	Aluminium flake used in manufacturing flexible tubes	(1)
80.01.10	Unwrought tin (only A, B, C, D or G grades)	(1)
80.02	Tin rods, sections, wire	(1)
80.03	Tin sheets, plates and strips	(1)
80.04	Tin foil, strip, powder and flake	
84.02	Auxiliary apparatus for steam generators, steam condensers and parts and spares thereof	(2)
84.03.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.04.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84 05.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.06.90	Parts and spares (except cylinder jackets up to 200 mm. and oil felt, copper alloy bearings in steel casings, cylinder blocks, crank-cases, valve caps, flywheel and pulley)(including air-cooled honeycombed cylinder jackets and cylinder jackets of pressed steel)	(2)
84.07.90	Parts (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.08.80	Parts of other motors and engines (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.09.20	Parts	
84.10.23	Only fuel, oil and circulation pumps being part of diesel and gasoline engines.	(2)
84.10.29	Parts (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.11	Only air and vacuum pumps which are parts of machines and motor vehicles of No. 84.23	(2)
84.11.90	Parts (except main body and chassis)	(2)
84.19	Packing machines	(2)
84.21.20	Only special fire extinguishers for vehicles	(2)
84.21.90	Only parts of extinguishers (except body, tank and chassis)	
84.22.90	Only clutches, speed regulators, bumpers, dampers of telphers and travelling cranes and only dampers of elevators	(2)
84.23	Only parts and spares (except body, chassis and grader knife)	(2)
84.24.69	Parts and spares (except body chassis and wooden parts)(except animal driven plough shares, disc harrow discs and disc plough discs)	(2)
84.25.91	Parts and spare parts of reaper and binder machines, mowing and threshing machines and seed crushing machines (except knives for harvesters)	(2)
84.25.95	Parts of other machines (except reaper knives)	(2)
84.28	Other agricultural, horticultural, poultry-keeping and bee-keeping machinery and appliances (except incubators for fewer than 1,200 eggs)	(2) (*)
84.28.91	Parts of machines for crushing fodder	(2)
84.28.95	Parts of other machines (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.31.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.32.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.33.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
83.34.19	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.34.25	Parts and spares (except body and chassis and printing type)	(2)
84.34.29	Only parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.35.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	
84.38	Accessories and parts for machines falling within Headings 84.36 and 84.37 (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.39.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.42.90	Parts and spares(except body and chassis)	(2)
84.43	Only parts and spares and casting ladles	(2)
84.44	Only rolling mill rolls and moulds	
84.48	Accessories and parts of machines falling within headings 84.45 to 84.47 (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.49	Only parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.50	Only parts for gas-operated welding, cutting and surface tempering appliances and machines (including blow-pipes)	(2)
84.55	Parts of machinery or appliances of a kind falling within headings 84.51 to 84.54 (inclusive) (except body and chassis and drawers).	(2)
84.56.91	Parts and spares of ore selecting, screening and washing machines (except body and chassis and vats)	(2)
84.56.95	Parts of other machines (except body, chassis, vats, balls, cylpebs and crushing jaws)	(2)
84.57.90	Only parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.59.90	Only parts and spares (except body, chassis and tanks)	(2)
84.60	Moulds for metal, glass, rubber and plastic goods, mineral substances and mineral carbides	(2)
84.62	All kinds of bearings	(2)
84.63	Shafts, bearings, and other transmission equipment (including gear boxes for telphers and travelling cranes) (except transmission shaft bearings, copper alloy bearings in steel sheets and flywheels and gear boxes of elevators and washing machines)	(2)
85.02	Only parts (except body and chassis)	(2) (*)
85.04.90	Only separators used in lead accumulators on vehicles	(2)
85.08	Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines	(2)
85.12.35	Parts (except body and chassis and parts of electric irons) (including thermo-couples of pressing irons)	(2)
85.13.91 95	Parts carrying no windings (except chassis, body, relay frame, transformer, battery, rectifier, cable conductors and windings)	(2)
85.19.10	Only time and impedance relays for earth protection and overload	(2)
85.19.40	Only selectors, head lamp, push-pull switches, contact switches and starting automats	(2)
85.19.90	Only parts of automatic switches, of star-triangle switches having a contact diameter of over 8 mm. and of relays (except all kinds of boxes and covers)	(2)
85.20	Only bulbs for vehicles and pocket lamps (including vehicle head-lights of monoblo glass)	(2)
85.20.90	Parts and spares	(2)
85.21	Tubes and valves for electronic use	(2)
85.24	Articles and parts for electric and electrotechnic uses made of agglomerated or baked carbon or graphite (except brushes for electrical machinery and appliances)	(2)
85.28	Parts of electrical machinery not mentioned or included in other headings of this chapter	(2)
87.06	Parts and accessories of motor vehicles falling within heading Nos. 87.01, 87.02 and 87.03 (provided they are indicated in the parts catalogues) (except chassis, luggage compartment, mud-guards, doors, safety belts, balata, oil felt, joint cups, copper alloy, bearings in steel casing, exhaust tubes, silencers, pneumatic horns, fuel tanks, wheel hubs, front sets, round springs, connecting parts, hand brake drum, front hub plates) (including chassis parts)	(2)
87.07.20	Parts and spares (except those falling within 84.06.90)	(2)
90.17	Medical, surgical, dental and veterinary instruments and apparatus	(2)
90.22	Machines and appliances for testing mechanically the hardness, strength, compressibility, elasticity and like properties of industrial materials	(2)
90.25	Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis and other	(2)

NOTE: For headings marked (*) the same clauses governing permission are applicable as those which appear opposite the headings in the Liberalization List published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 6, 1965.

Remarks:

(1) May be imported only from the United States with AID funds.

(2) Applications for the United States shall be paid out of AID funds, and for zones outside the United States from Turkish resources.

(3) Tariff Numbers 41.01.11 and 15 may be imported only from the United States with AID funds. The other two shall be paid for from Turkish resources.

(4) May be imported only from the United States with AID funds. Those of 20 deniers or less and polyester and polypropylene shall be paid for from Turkish resources.

(5) May be imported only from the United States with AID funds. Those of 20 deniers or less and those of a polyester, polypropylene and polyvinyl basis ('Rhovyl' and 'Movil' types) shall be paid for from Turkish resources.

(6) May be imported only from the United States with AID funds. Those of a polyester and polypropylene basis shall be paid for from Turkish resources.

(7) May be imported only from the United States with AID funds. Ferro-manganese (73.02.11) shall be paid for from Turkish resources.

GREECE

Modifications to customs duty on rubber tyres

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of April 9 reported (on page 815) that a Bill to amend the customs duty on tyres from between 10 per cent and 14 per cent to 25 per cent had been tabled in the Greek Parliament, and that the new rate of duty would take effect from March 17.

Since the tabling of the Bill the Greek authorities have fixed the rate of the new duty on tyres at 23 per cent. This rate became effective on July 10 when the Bill was passed. No refund of duty will be allowed to importers who paid the higher rate of duty between April 9 and July 10.

Inquiries to the Export Services Branch (Room E11), Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449, 450).

SPAIN

Calls for tender by official and semi-official organizations

FAILURE TO COMPLY fully with the legal requirements set out in calls for tender put out by Spanish Ministries and other official and semi-official bodies can easily result in bids by British firms being disqualified before their contents are considered. It is not usually possible to remedy omissions of documentation or make rectifications of form once a tender has been submitted. It is, therefore, important that British firms should ensure that their bids not only fully meet all technical specifications laid down, but also that the form in which they are presented meets legal requirements. Although there is a general regulation setting forth the documents to be presented, it has been found that different Ministries or different official and semi-official organizations may give different interpretations to the general regulation. Before tenders are submitted, the 'Abogado del Estado' (State Lawyer) responsible for their preliminary examination is normally willing to advise on the interpretation of any conditions or requirements which may give rise to doubt.

British firms are advised to ensure that their Spanish agents or representatives are aware of the position. In the case of important tenders, it may be advisable for the local agent or representative to be represented by a lawyer in any approach to the 'Abogado del Estado'.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Rules of competition—restrictive trade agreements and domination of markets

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* dated July 17, 1965, contains the text of a Decision taken by the Commission of the European Economic Community concerning procedure under Article 85 of the Treaty of Rome (IV/A-03036 DRU-Blondel).

The following is an unofficial translation of the Commission's Decision:

DECISION BY THE COMMISSION
of July 8, 1965,
concerning procedure under Article 85 of the Treaty
(IV/A-03036 DRU-Blondel)

(Only the French and Dutch texts are authoritative)
(65/366/CEE)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY,

having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 85 thereof,

having regard to Regulation No. 17 of February 6, 1962, and in particular Articles 6 and 8 thereof,

having regard to the notification submitted on January 28, 1963, in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1, of Regulation No. 17, by the firm 'Etablissements Blondel SA' of Paris of an agreement concluded by them on November 11, 1959, with the firm 'Koninklijke Fabrieken Diepenbrock en Reigers NV' of Ulft, Netherlands, and which has not been amended since then,

after consulting the Consultative Committee on Restrictive Trade Agreements and Domination of Markets in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation No. 17.

I

Whereas the main provisions of the contract are as follows:

The firm Diepenbrock en Reigers NV (DRU), who inter alia manufacture household articles of enamelled metal, concede to the firm Ets. Blondel SA (Blondel) the sole distribution of these articles in Metropolitan France; they undertake to send Blondel all requests and all orders from the above-mentioned territory;

Blondel, who buy and sell for their own account, fix their selling prices freely; they are allowed to export outside France;

Whereas among the facts which are important for the appraisal of the matter, it is also to be noted that Blondel take responsibility for the promotion of sales, stocking, sale and delivery in France of the products manufactured by DRU; whereas at Blondel's request, DRU manufacture products (in particular saucepans) specially adapted to French use; whereas Blondel also take responsibility for guarantees for those products; whereas Blondel have not invoked the contract against a third party and whereas they state that they have no intention of doing so;

II

Whereas Article 85, paragraph 1, of the Treaty lays down that all agreements between undertakings which are liable to affect trade between Member States and which are designed to prevent, restrict or distort competition within the Common Market or which have this effect are incompatible with the Common Market and are prohibited;

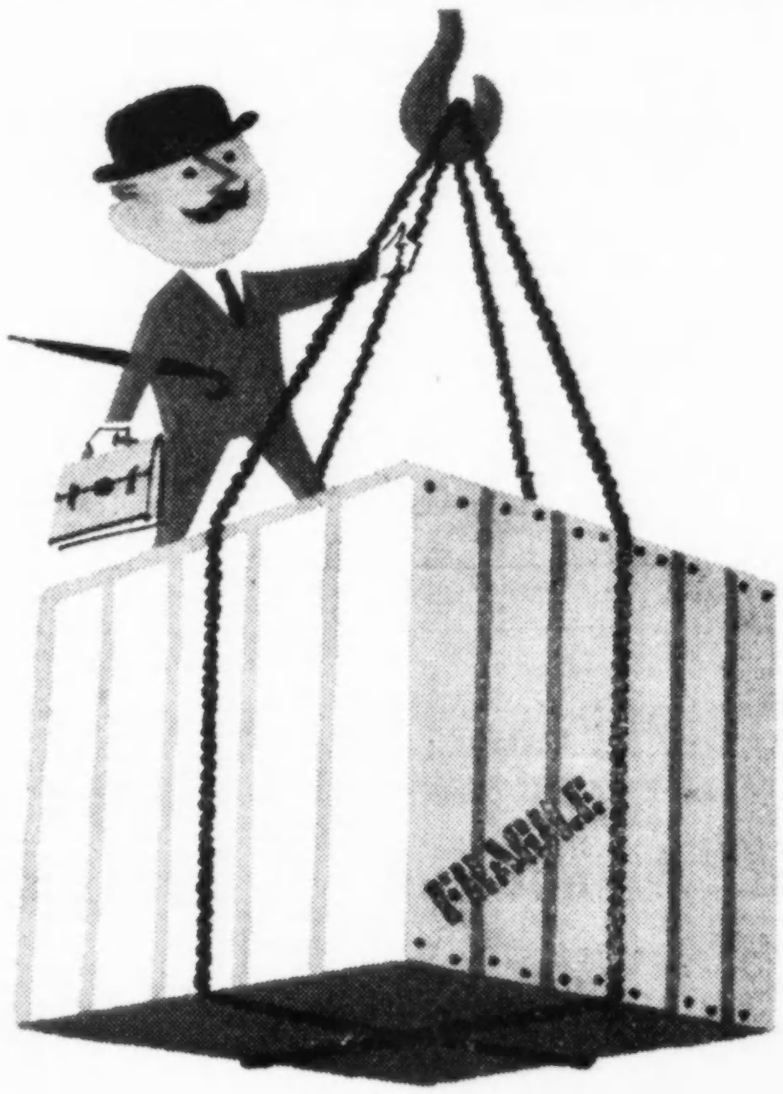
Whereas the agreement referred to has been made between undertakings and whereas as a result of it DRU have undertaken to supply only Blondel in the territory covered by the contract, thus preventing any French undertaking other than Blondel from buying DRU's products directly from DRU;

Whereas articles comparable to those of DRU can enter the market in question and circulate in it and whereas therefore there can be competition at the production stage; whereas, however, for the articles in question, the products of the various manufacturers are individualized by their characteristics; whereas that individualization, which is emphasized by a brand, enables users to show a preference; whereas for that reason competition at the distribution stage for articles of the same brand is of especial importance; whereas under those circumstances the fact that only Blondel can obtain supplies directly from DRU, besides restricting the liberty of the parties, has the effect of markedly altering the position of third parties, in particular of traders other than the concessionnaire, who might wish to import the products under contract; restrict competition within the Common Market within the meaning of Article 85, paragraph 1;

Whereas the agreement made between DRU and Blondel lays down the conditions under which the manufacturer's products will be imported from the Netherlands into France; whereas therefore trade between Member States develops differently than it would do without that marked restriction of competition, of which the impact on trade between Member States is of some importance; whereas consequently the agreement referred to is likely to affect trade between Member States;

Whereas therefore that agreement comes within the field of application of Article 85, paragraph 1;

(Continued on next page)



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EEC, *continued*

III

Whereas, in accordance with Article 85, paragraph 3, the provisions of Article 85, paragraph 1, may be declared inapplicable to the agreement if it helps to improve the production or distribution of the products or to promote technical or economic progress, while allowing users a fair share of the resulting benefits (or profit), and does not,

(a) subject the concerns in question to any restrictions which are not indispensable to the achievement of those objectives;
(b) enable such concerns to eliminate competition in respect of a substantial part of the products concerned,

1. Whereas the existence of a sole concessionnaire responsible for imports renders marketing less complex for the manufacturer than having a multiplicity of contacts with a larger number of traders and whereas concentration of sales of this type enables the conceding firm to have a better overall view of the commercial situation of the market and consequently to adapt themselves more easily;

Whereas the presence of a concessionnaire ensures that the products under contract are offered on the French market regularly and more easily by enabling the difficulties arising from distances and from linguistic, juridical and other differences between the country of production and that of distribution to be overcome;

Whereas the above facts and appraisals enable the conclusion to be be drawn that the sole concession agreement between DRU and Blondel entails improvement in distribution compared with the situation which would exist in the absence of that agreement; whereas consequently the first condition of Article 85, paragraph 3, is fulfilled;

2. Whereas the users benefit from the improvements referred to above since they have more easily at their disposal products of foreign manufacture adapted to their own use and rapid delivery;

Whereas the sole concession contract has not only not led to higher selling prices than in the country of origin after deduction of Customs duties, taxes and transport costs, but whereas on the contrary the concessionnaires have reduced the selling prices by reducing their commercial margin; whereas an increase in prices compared with those in force in the country of origin does not appear economically possible, if only because there is a preventive factor in the possibility of imports by other firms buying the products in question from an intermediary established outside the zone covered by the concession ('parallel importation'), the balance of prices being thus maintained;

Whereas those advantages accrue to the users and constitute for the latter a fair share in the benefits resulting from the notified agreement;

3. Whereas the only restriction in the agreement is DRU's obligation to sell the goods under contract in France only to Blondel; whereas DRU have not in particular undertaken to refrain from making indirect deliveries to the area covered by the contract and whereas their system of distribution does not prevent third enterprises established in that area from obtaining the goods under contract from a firm other than the concessionnaire; whereas the parties have not tried to obtain absolute territorial protection by preventing parallel importation by other means;

Whereas the advantages listed in Section III 1 could only be obtained through a restriction of competition, namely the granting of a sole concession which can at present be regarded as indispensable for achieving those advantages; wheras the information available to the Commission leads to the conclusion that in this particular case the improvement in distribution could not be achieved better by another system of sale.

Whereas therefore the concerns in question are not subject to any restriction which is not indispensable to the achievement of the objectives referred to in Article 85, paragraph 3.

4. Whereas DRU products are in direct competition with comparable products put on sale in France both by Blondel and by other enterprises; whereas in addition Blondel as sole concessionnaires do not enjoy absolute territorial protection; whereas consequently the agreement does not enable the concerns in question to eliminate competition in respect of a substantial part of the goods concerned;

5. Whereas the retroactivity of the decision, going back to March 13, 1962, is based on Article 6 and the determination of the period of validity on Article 8, paragraph 1, of Regulation No. 17; whereas in order to determine that period it may be admitted that the *de facto* situation on which the decision was based will not change for a period of five years;

6. Whereas no opposition has been put forward by third parties as a result of the publication made in implementation of Article 19, paragraph 3, of Regulation No. 17 in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* of October 22, 1964.

HAS ADOPTED THE PRESENT DECISION:

Article 1

The provisions of Article 85, paragraph 1, of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community are declared inapplicable, in accordance with Article 85, paragraph 3, to the sole concession agreement concluded on November 11, 1959, between the firms Diepenbrock en Reigers NV (DRU) and Etablissements Blondel SA.

Article 2

The present decision shall take effect from March 12, 1962; it shall be valid until May 1, 1970.

It is addressed to the firm 'Koninklijke Fabrieken Diepenbrock en Reigers NV' of Ulft (Gelderland), Netherlands, and to the firm 'Etablissements Blondel SA' of Paris, France.

Done at Brussels, July 8, 1965.

By the Commission.

The President,
WALTER HALLSTEIN.

Translations of EEC Regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translations of EEC Regulations are now available from HM Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches. To obtain copies of these Regulations by post, orders and remittances, including postage, should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, PO Box 569, Cornwall House, London, S.W.1.

Regulation	Description	Price
15/65	To decrease the additional amount of levies in respect of poultry eggs in shell	3d.
16/65	To increase the additional amount of levies applicable to imports of slaughtered hens and chickens from third countries	3d.
17/65	To amend Regulation No. 178/64 of November 12, 1964, on the amount of and conditions governing premiums on denaturing wheat and rye	3d.
18/65	To amend Regulation No. 97/63 laying down methods and conditions of issue of import documents for certain products derived from pigmeat	3d.
20/65	To set upper and lower limits of guide prices for beef and veal for the season beginning April 1, 1965	3d.
22/65	To maintain as a transitional measure the reduction of the levy chargeable on imports of husked rice dealt with in Regulations Nos. 105/64 and 172/64	3d.
24/65	To lay down the additional amounts of levies on imports from third countries of slaughtered hens and chickens	3d.
35/65	To fix the amount of the levies in relation to third countries on pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products, in respect of imports effected between April 1 and June 30, 1965	3d.

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BENELUX

Renewal of Benelux trade agreements

A NOTICE published in The Netherlands *Economische Voorlichting* No. 27, of July 7, 1965, summarizes the position of the Benelux trade agreements as at **July 1, 1965.**

In some instances, where agreements have already been renewed, details have been published in the *Board of Trade Journal*. In addition, the following agreements are still valid:

Country	Validity of Agreement
Austria	April 1, 1965 – March 31, 1966
Czechoslovakia	April 1, 1963 – December 31, 1965
Denmark	December 1, 1964 – November 30, 1965
Germany, East*	January 1, 1965 – December 31, 1965
Israel	September 1, 1964 – August 31, 1965
Japan	Entered into force permanently on April 10, 1962
Morocco	July 1, 1965 – June 30, 1966
Norway	May 1, 1965 – April 30, 1966
Portugal	October 1, 1964 – September 30, 1965
Rumania	October 1, 1964 – September 30, 1965
Spain	April 15, 1965 – April 14, 1966
Sweden	March 1, 1965 – February 28, 1966
Switzerland	April 1, 1965 – March 31, 1966
Tunisia	April 1, 1965 – March 31, 1966
Yugoslavia	July 1, 1965 – June 30, 1966

* Validity of quota lists for trade between The Netherlands and East Germany agreed between The Netherlands Chamber of Commerce for Germany and the East German Chamber of Foreign Trade.

FRANCE

Minimum price regime for fish

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 30 announced that the minimum price under which imports of herrings, fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or sliced (Tariff No. 03-01 BI ex a) may be effected from all countries other than those of the European Economic Community, will be as follows:

Product	Minimum price per quintal Francs
Herring in cases (proportion 40%) Herring in boxes, intended for human consumption (proportion 60%)	69

This announcement amplifies the one in the *Journal Officiel* of April 10, details of which were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 7, page 1040.

The French text of this notice may be see at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

NORWAY

Global quotas for 1965/1966

NORWAY HAS ESTABLISHED the following quotas for the period July 1, 1965, to June 30, 1966. The global quota area comprises all countries:

Heading in the Customs tariff	Commodity	Quota*
ex Chapter 1	Live animals, not for food	1,500
ex 04.04	Cheese and cheese paste	230 tons
06.01	Flower bulbs	11,500
06.02	Live plants, tubers and the like	10,500
06.03	Cut flowers	6,500
06.04	Other parts of plants, grasses, moss, foliage and the like	350
ex 08.09	The melon grades 'Ogen' and 'Honey Dew'	40 tons
ex 10.06 ex 21.07	Rice, husked or broken; boiled rice (instant rice, etc.).	1,200
ex 17.02	Glucose	700
ex 18.06	Ice cream, ice cream powder and other foodstuffs containing cocoa	450
20.07	Fruit and vegetable juices	300
ex 21.07	Ice cream powders and pudding powders not containing cocoa	540
ex 21.07	Fat emulsions and similar preparations of a kind used in the manufacture of bakers' wares, containing less than 10% of fat by weight	55 tons
ex 35.02	Egg albumin	75

* Expressed in 1,000 kr. unless otherwise stated.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

EFTA Tariff reduction

THE NORWEGIAN authorities have announced that as from July 1, 1965, the normal EFTA timetable will be applied to the following item when the rate of duty will be reduced from 50 per cent to 30 per cent of the base date tariff:

Tariff heading	Commodity	EFTA Rate of Duty: Former rate	EFTA Rate of Duty: Present rate
84.15.3:0	Freezers incorporating a refrigerating unit, electrical, for domestic use	7·5% *ad val.*	4·5% *ad val.*

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2304).

SWEDEN

Temporary exemption of certain products from import duty

THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT has announced its intention to exempt from import duty during the period August 1, 1965, to June 30, 1966, the following items.

B.N. No.	Description of product	Notes
84.45 109 155 205 305 402 404 409	Numerically tape-controlled (punched tape or magnetic tape) machine-tools for removing metal or metallic carbides.	The exemption from duty does not cover: boring and drilling machines weighing each less than 4,000 kgs. (separate numeric control unit not included); grinding machines weighing each less than 6,000 kgs. (separate numeric unit not included)
500-802	Horizontal presses for automatic production of threaded bolts. Horizontal eccentric-shaft presses with a pressure capacity of more than 400 tons.	

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

DENMARK

Global Quotas for 1965/1966

DENMARK has established the following global quotas for the year July 1, 1965, to June 30, 1966.

List I contains quotas which Denmark has increased in accordance with her obligations under Article 10 of the EFTA Convention: List II contains quotas for goods falling outside the provisions of the Convention.

LIST I

Quota Number	Heading in the Customs Tariff	Commodity	Quota (1,000 kr.)
229	ex 17.04 ex 18.06	Liquorice allsorts, other sugar confectionery not containing liquorice and chocolate	20,000
231	ex 19.08	Biscuits, rusks	5,200
233	ex 18.06 ex 21.07	Other food preparations also containing cocoa	6,500
242	ex 35.05 ex 35.06	Dextrins; soluble or roasted starches; starch glues and glues containing starch or starch products	4,300
267	ex 46.03	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles of plaiting material	2,200
279	ex 64.01 ex 64.02	Footwear with uppers of rubber, footwear on which outer soles are vulcanized	6,600
280	68.01	Road and paving setts, curbs and flagstones, of natural stone	1,200
281	ex 68.02	Worked monumental or building stone, and articles thereof	500
282	68.14	Friction material	5,700
555	ex 84.22	Lifts and parts thereof	4,000

(*Continued on next page*)

DENMARK, *continued*

LIST II

Quota Number	Heading in the Customs Tariff	Commodity	Quota (1,000 kr.)
726	ex 02.01 ex 02.06	Mutton and lamb, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, dried or smoked	800
731	ex 04.02	Milk powder for industrial products	Unrestricted licensing
729	04.06	Natural honey	2,500
787	ex 06.01	Tulip, narcissus and hyacinth bulbs	5,600
734 775-778	ex 07.01	Vegetables, fresh	Unrestricted licensing on a seasonal basis.
779	ex 07.02 ex 07.03	Vegetables, frozen or temporarily preserved for industrial use	Unrestricted licensing
773	ex 08.05	Apples and pears, fresh	Unrestricted licensing on a sessonal basis.
780	ex 08.07	Cherries, fresh	Unrestricted licensing on a seasonal basis.
781	ex 08.07 ex 08.08 ex 08.09	Plums, berries and netted melons, fresh	Unrestricted licensing on a seasonal basis.
740	ex 11.01	Wheat flour for use in export industries, etc..	Unrestricted licensing
741	ex 11.01 ex 11.02	Semolina for the manufacture of macaroni and cornflour for use in the manufacture of bakery products	Unrestricted licensing
795	ex 11.05 ex 11.06 ex 11.08 11.09	Flour, meal and flakes of potato and flour and meal of sago and of manioc, arrowroot and other roots and tubers: 'corn starch' (maize starch), rice starch, manioc starch, tapioca starch and arrowroot starch, inulin, gluten and gluten flour, for industrial purposes	Unrestricted licensing
748	ex 12.01	Rapeseed and colza seed	100
783	16.01 ex 16.02	Sausages, preserved meat and other meat products, except pâté de foie gras	1,200
798	ex 17.01 ex 17.02 ex 17.03 ex 17.04 ex 17.05	Sugar and sugar solutions for special purposes	Unrestricted licensing
757	19.03	Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products	800
858	ex 07.02 ex 07.03 ex 20.02	Vegetables, frozen, prepared or preserved, to be used in preparing food for consumption in aircraft	Unrestricted licensing
785	ex 07.02 ex 07.03 ex 20.02	Vegetables, frozen, prepared or preserved, other than for industrial and special purposes	5,000
760	ex 08.11 ex 20.05 ex 20.06 ex 20.07	Fruit pulp and juice of apples, pears, cherries, plums, berries, etc., for industrial use	According to demand having regard to the size of the crop.
786	ex 20.03 ex 20.06 ex 20.07	The following types of fruit, prepared or preserved, for inon-industrial purposes: pears, cherres, raspberries and strawberries, and mixtures containing 30% or more by weight of such fruit – irrespective of the size of the containers. Apples, plums, red currants, white currants and black currants, and mixtures containing such fruit – in containers of a gross weight of over 2 kg. Juice of apples, pears, cherries, raspberries, elderberries, strawberries, red currants, white currants and black currants and mixtures containing such fruit juices	1,000
851	ex 20.02 ex 20.05 ex 20.07	Baby food	600
852	ex 20.02 ex 21.07	Cooked ravioli, macaroni, spaghetti and similar ready-cooked dishes	2,200
854	ex 20.05	Marmalade	1,400
855	ex 20.05	Jams, fruit jellies, fruit purée and fruit pastes	800
859	ex 11.05	Mashed potato in powder form	500
922	ex 09.01	Raw coffee	50,600

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

CANADA

Customs tariff changes

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT has issued Order in Council P.C. 1965-1362, dated July 28, making the following additions to the Customs Tariff, effective from July 1.

SCHEDULE

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
43879-1	Stainless steel sheet or strip, hot- or cold-rolled, with chromium content of not less less than 10% nor more than 14%, for use in the manufacture of mufflers, tail pipes or exhaust pipes for motor vehicles (Expires January 31, 1966)	Free	Free	25%
43881-1	Steel spring wire, square edge, 0·058 inch or more in thickness, not more than 0·200 inch in width, with tolerance not to exceed 0·002 inch on either thickness or width, having a tensile strength of not less than 100,000 pounds per square inch nor more than 110,000 pounds per square inch, for use in the manufacture of snap rings for motor vehicles (Expires January 31, 1966)	Free	Free	20%
43883-1	Steel spring strip, annealed, 0·150 inch in thickness with tolerance not to exceed 0·001 inch, 1 1/16 inches in width, for use in the manufacture of shaft locks for motor vehicles (Expires January 31, 1966)	Free	Free	25%
43885-1	Steel spring strip, annealed, 0·064 inch in thickness with tolerance not to exceed 0·001 inch, not more than 6 7/8 inches in width, for use in the manufacture of transmission clutch cushion springs for motor vehicles (Expires January 31, 1966)	Free	Free	25%
43887-1	Fibreboard laminated with aluminium foil and vinyl film, not more than 0·090 inch in thickness, for use in the manufacture of rear compartment tops used as original equipment in the manufacture of passenger automobiles (Expires October 31, 1965)	Free	Free	30%
43889-1	Welded steel tubing, 4 inches outside diameter and larger, for use in the manufacture of drive shafts used as original equipment in the manufacture of motor vehicles (Expires January 31, 1966)	Free	Free	30%

'Made in Canada' ruling

THE FOLLOWING RULING has been made for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind not made in Canada':

Horizontal shapers for working metal, having a maximum length of stroke from and including 16in. up to but not including 42in.
(Effective July 23, 1965)

Note 1.

All other horizontal shapers were previously ruled to be of a class or kind not made in Canada.

Note 2.

The enumeration in memorandum D51-10 respecting tool room precision shapers is cancelled.

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum D51-10-2 dated July 23, 1965.

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UNITED STATES

Notice of Tariff Commission Study of temporary import provisions

THE UNITED STATES Tariff Commission has initiated a study of the various statutory provisions included in title 19 of the United States Code which permit the temporary import into the United States of merchandise without the payment of duty or which permit a virtual recovery of duties paid.

Without excluding other sections the study includes in whole or in part the following sections of title 19 of the United States Code:

Section 81 – Foreign Trade Zones.
Section 1202 – (Schedule 8, Part 5c) Temporary Free Entry under Bond.
Section 1311 – Bonded Manufacturing Warehouses.
Section 1312 – Bonded Smelting and Refining Warehouses.
Section 1313 – Drawback and Refunds.
Section 1555 – Bonded Warehouses.
Section 1557 – Entry for Warehouse, Warehouse Period, Drawback.
Section 1562 – Manipulation in Warehouse.

The Tariff Commission state that their study will review the original objectives of each provision, examine the extent to which each provision is now accomplishing its purposes, and determine the impact each provision has on United States international trade. The Commission say that they are especially interested in whether the economic forces 'which led to the creation of these programs have so changed in the intervening years as to warrant modification and possible consolidation of the procedures to meet current conditions'.

The Commission has invited all interested parties to submit written views pertinent to the study; the Commission will acknowledge the receipt of submissions with the assurance that they will be given due consideration. At the conclusion of a preliminary study of all submissions, as well as all other pertinent information obtained by its staff, the Commission will publish a résumé of the results of the preliminary study, together with any proposals for revision of the present statutes. Public notice will be given thereafter of a hearing to be held by the Tariff Commission to permit all interested parties to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard regarding any proposed revisions.

Interested parties should file their submissions with the Secretary of the Tariff Commission, Washington, DC 20436, not later than November 1, 1965.

Inquiries about this notice may be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Branch), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2397).

New legislation affecting imports of metal scrap

THE PRESIDENT of the United States approved legislation on June 30, 1965, extending the existing suspension of duties on United States imports of certain metal scrap until June 30, 1967. This has been published as Public Law 89-61.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 456).

Exemption from duty for returning residents

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* for July 30, 1965, details were announced of a new law (Public Law 89-62) reducing duty exemptions for returning residents of the United States.

A copy of this Act may be seen in Tariff Section, Room E47, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

JAMAICA

Import licensing arrangements for bodies for trucks

ITEM 42 (f) of the *list of exceptions* to the Jamaica Open General Licence recently amended (see *Board of Trade Journal* of July 30, page 270) has been further amended as follows:

42. (Manufactures of Metal).
(f) Bodies for Trucks whether separate or attached to Trucks.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

Import licensing arrangements for motor vehicles

THE JAMAICAN Ministry of Trade and Industry has directed that, except in exceptional circumstances, no import licences should be issued in respect of motor cars with a wheel base exceeding 9 ft. 7 in.

ARGENTINA

Prior deposits for imports

ARGENTINE Central Bank Circular No. 237, of July 20, modifies as follows the regulations published in Circular Nos. 202 of January 8 and 223 of April 19 (see the *Board of Trade Journal* issues of January 29, and May 7, pages 246 and 1044 respectively):

1. The following imports are exempt from the prior deposit laid down in circular RC No. 202, and later amended by Circular No. 223:

– Spare parts and accessories for machines and installations
– Instruments, accessories and implements used in engineering, chemistry, physics and by opticians, for use in laboratories and installations

which the firms registered in the Argentine Siderurgical Plan – Savio Law 12.987/15.801 – may carry out directly for use in their respective industrial plants, having obtained, in each case, a certificate granted to this effect by the General Administration of Military Factories (Dirección General de Fabricaciones Militares).

Consequently, in such cases it will not be necessary to make the 75 per cent prior deposit before opening documentary credits, customs clearance or delivery of shipping documents. This exemption will not hold good for advance payments nor for the arranging of forward exchange purchases.

To this effect Banks and Customs will insist on the presentation of the respective certificates in which they will record the operation carried out.

2. The Dirección General de Fabricaciones Militares will proceed to issue the respective certificates in cases where the applications made to them by the firms concerned adhere strictly to the following conditions:

(a) That imports must refer exclusively to the items mentioned in point 1 above.
(b) That the same constitute the real and immediate needs of each company, avoiding the accumulation of stocks.
(c) That the respective payments abroad be effected after 180 days, as a minimum, from the date of shipment abroad.

Modifications to import lists

ARGENTINE Ministry of Economy Resolution No. 132 of June 10,

(*Continued on next page*)

THE PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY

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ARGENTINA, *continued*

modifies as follows the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59 as amended by Decree No. 448/64:

Tariff No.	Item
3055	Fabrics of artificial silk, excluding those of industrial or technical use; knitted nylon fabrics, lusterless leas marked and raised finish and shuttle woven fabrics of nylon acetate exclusively for the manufacture of gloves, fabric made from rayon fibre 40-45 per cent and synthetic fibres 50-60 per cent approximately; and nylon fabric for the manufacture of asbestos-cement pipes 'Magnani' system. The text of the above item in Annex III of Decree No. 448/64 is hereby modified to read as follows: 'Fabrics of artificial silk, excluding those of industrial or technical use; lusterless leas marked and raised finished and shuttle woven fabrics of nylon acetate exclusively for the manufacture of gloves, the product known as "viyonette". Tie piece knitted goods, worked; and embroidered gauze fabric made from rayon fibre 40-45 per cent and synthetic fibres 50-60 per cent approximately; and nylon fabric for the manufacture of asbestos-cement pipes "Magnani" system.'

VENEZUELA

Import licensing restrictions on bicycles and bicycle parts

HM EMBASSY in Caracas report that by Resolution No. 2764 published in the Venezuelan *Official Gazette* on and effective from August 4, 1965, import licensing restrictions have been imposed on bicycles and bicycle parts.

Item No.	Description
733-01-01	Bicycles including tandem bicycles.
733-01-04	Bicycles for children
733-02-06	Parts of bicycles and of other velocipede not motorized, n.e.s.

Note: Goods already in transit bearing consular endorsement on or before the date of publication of the resolution, i.e. August 4, are exempt from the restrictions.

Customs duty: silver

HM EMBASSY in Caracas report that by Resolution No. 22 published in the *Official Gazette* on and effective from July 8, 1965, duty on certain types of imported silver has been reduced.

Tariff No.	Description	Duty Bolivars per kilo gross weight
673-01-02-3	In other articles, n.e.s.	5 + 5% *ad val.*
673-01-02-4	Suppressed	

REGIONAL HELP FOR EXPORTERS

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CHILE

Amendments to import list

THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS should be made to the New Chilean List of Permitted and Prohibited Imports, notice of which was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 25, 1964. The percentage of prior deposit required and tax surcharge payable (see Column 4) are the same unless otherwise stated. If no figure is given it should be understood that the percentages have yet to be fixed.

Section	Group	Item	Percentage Tax/Deposit
IX	45/53	After the item: Formalin Insert new item: Liquified petroleum gas: in bulk.	
XI	60	Animal-drawn harrows	1,000 deposit
XI	60	Maize de-grainers	100
XI	61	Insert new item: Scrapers, blades and ditchers for motor graders, power shovels, bulldozers and angledozers.	

Exchange regulations

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED by HM Embassy in Santiago that at Session No 337 of July 8 the Executive Committee of the Central Bank has decided that goods with prior deposits of more than 62 per cent are generally eligible for forward exchange contracts provided the relative bill of lading is dated up to 120 days prior to January 1, 1965.

Amendment to customs tariff

IT HAS been reported by HM Embassy in Santiago that the Chilean Ministry of Finance has announced, by Decree No. 1699, which was promulgated in the *Official Gazette* on July 16 that vine distilling equipment has been included amongst the agricultural machinery which may be imported free of customs duties and other customs charges under the provisions of Decree No. 11,206 of December 28, 1950.

ECUADOR

New customs tariff

WITH REFERENCE to the previous notice on the new customs tariff in Ecuador, which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 25, page 1442, it has now been reported by HM Embassy in Quito that a number of items have been changed. With regard to consumer goods only a limited number of items have suffered increases, whereas over 600 items have been reduced as compared with the previous tariff. For goods considered by the Ecuadoreans as luxury and non-essential, there is generally a slight increase.

Some of the items changed are as follows:

Cold storage counters and deep freezers reduced from 25 per cent *ad valorem* plus 20 sucres per kilo to 15 per cent *ad valorem* plus 18 sucres per kilo.

Domestic electric refrigerators reduced from 25 per cent *ad valorem* plus 30 sucres to 15 per cent plus 22 sucres.

The importation of tyres is now permitted. Bicycle tyres are subject to an import tax of 10 per cent *ad valorem* plus 6 sucres per kilo ; motor car tyres are subject to a duty of 10 per cent plus 21 to 27 sucres a kilo according to size, and those over 25 kilos to 5 per cent plus 19 sucres.

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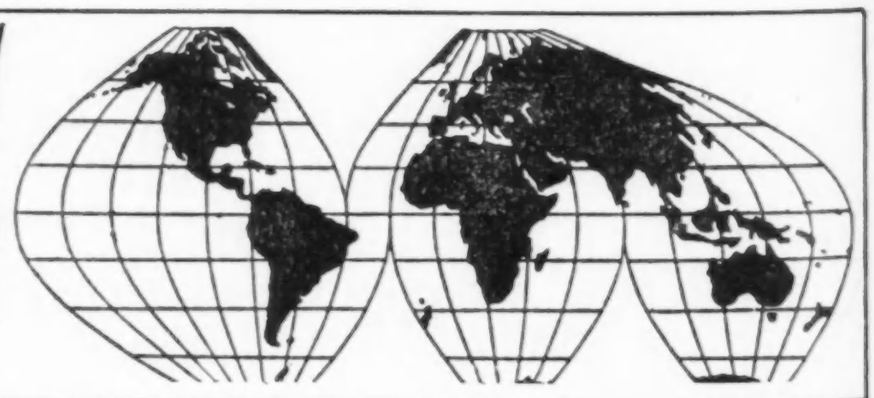
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AUSTRALIA

General Textile Reference—second amended announcement

FURTHER TO THE notice on the Australian General Textile Reference published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 9 (pages 110-112) and the amended announcement published on July 30 (page 266), we have now been informed by the Tariff Board in Canberra of the following amendments to the scope of the inquiry under the General Textile Reference.

Group A, Section 1:

Description of goods should be amended to read: 'Knitted or crocheted fabrics, not elastic or rubberized, but not including: Tubular knitted gas mantle fabric and knitted elastomeric fabrics.'

Group A, Section 2:

Tariff item 51.04.4 should be deleted from the column headed 'Tariff Item Operative from July 1965'.

Tariff item 460 (c) (3) (d) should be deleted from the column headed 'Previous Tariff Item'.

Group A, Section 3:

Description of goods should be amended to read: 'Elastic fabrics and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods) consisting of textile materials combined with rubber threads; elastomeric fabrics.'

Tariff item 51.04.4 should be added to the column headed 'Tariff Item Operative from July 1965'.

Tariff item 460 (c) (3) (d) should be added to the column headed 'Previous Tariff Item'.

Group B, Section 3:

Description of goods should be amended to read: 'Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not, but not including tyre cord.'

Tariff items 59.04.21 and 59.04.29 should be deleted from the column headed 'Tariff Item Operative from July 1965'.

Tariff items 390 (B) (1) and 390 (B) (2) should be deleted from the column headed 'Previous Tariff Item'.

Group D, Section 2:

Tariff item 338 (A) (1) (a) should be deleted from the column 'Previous Tariff Item'.

Dumping duty on bicycles

BICYCLES imported into Australia have recently been made the subject of a dumping duty under the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1961.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. CRE 13415/64.

NEW ZEALAND

Revocation of some tariff concessions on articles and materials

THE New Zealand Minister of Customs is reviewing the decisions approving the admission at concessionary rates of duty of certain items used solely in the fabrication and repair of goods in New Zealand under Item 448 of the former Tariff.

The New Zealand Customs Department have now published a list of items for which entry at concessionary rates of duty will be revoked with effect from August 1, 1965, as follows:

Apparel:
- Fasteners:
  - Velcro closure strip.
- Gloves:
  - Simplex knitted piece-goods wholly or principally of silk or man-made fibres, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making gloves.
- Trimmings, textile (other than lace), declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making apparel.
- The following articles declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making regalia or clerical vestments:
  - Buttons, tinselled.

Bags, trunks, etc.:
- Corners, fibre, for portmanteaux.
- Paper:
  - Printed, declared by a manufacturer for use by him solely for lining attaché cases, suitcases and similar receptacles.

Continued on next page

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NEW ZEALAND, *continued*

Textiles:
Fabrics, embroidered, beaded, rucked, or pleated, whether or not backed with textiles:
(a) In the piece but in panel form, or
(b) In the form of single panels but not cut to shape,
when declared by a manufacturer that they will be used by him only in making handbags.

Baths:
Castings, iron, in the rough, not exceeding 5 ft. in length, specially suited for the manufacture of domestic baths.
Stampings, steel, in the rough, not exceeding 5 ft. in length, specially suited for the manufacture of domestic baths.

Bottles, hot water:
Necks and bands on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making hot water bottles.

Boxes, cardboard:
Paper, printed, declared by a manufacturer for use by him solely in making cardboard boxes.

Capsules, gelatine, plastic, and similar, empty, used by enclosing chemicals, doses, nauseous drugs, fish liver oils, etc.

Cartridges of approved types for use with hammers for driving studs into walls, etc.:
Approved:
Hilti 6.3 mm. and 6.8 mm.
Hilti 9 mm.
Rapid 6 mm. and 10 mm. calibre.
Supa .22 calibre.

Catsup powder or paste in packages of 28 lb. net weight or over.
Example: Protex powder and paste.

Cheecol foaming agent.
Cheecol penetrant.
Cheecol plasticizer.

Christmas crackers:
Snaps for the manufacture of Christmas crackers.

Cithrol, used in making textile oils.

Clips, metal or plastic, specially designed for use with packaging machines for sealing plastic bags.

Clips specially designed for making wire nets and netting.

Coin selector boxes for the manufacture of automatic vending machines.

Confectionery:
Amidex, a modified starch powder used as a stiffening for chewing gum.
Convertit, a preparation for use in making soft centres for confectionery.

Containers, as may be approved, made from aluminium foil, disposable types, for packaging goods.

Curing Agent S475.

Cutting compounds or cutting oils, as may be approved:
Approved:
Ajax No. 5 drawing compound.
Ammonium laurate, anhydrous.
Energol light and heavy sulphurized cutting oils.
Eureka 902.
Magnus DCK; 51-B.
Nu-Clear.
Parmax A.
Ridgoil dark.
Trefolex cutting compound.
Vacsul 14:46.
X32 wire drawing compound.

Cyclohexanol adipate.

Cyclohexylamine.

Details of the items concerned, together with the substantive tariff in force from August 1, 1965, can be seen at Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Anyone wishing to make any inquiry about this notice should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 11806/G.

GHANA

Entry permits

IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS in Ghana have recently been tightened, and the concession under which Commonwealth citizens arriving in Ghana without an entry permit could obtain at point of entry a temporary permit valid for 28 days has been withdrawn. British visitors to Ghana should, therefore, make sure that they are in possession of a valid entry permit before leaving for Ghana. All Ghana missions and embassies are authorized to issue visas or entry permits to tourists and businessmen.

In the United Kingdom application for entry permits should be made to the Ghana High Commissioner, 13 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1. (Tel. BELgravia 4142).

State Trading Corporations (Revocation)

LEGAL INSTRUMENTS 464 and 465 announcing the incorporation of the Ghanaian State Machinery Trading Corporation and the State Textile Trading Corporation have now been revoked by Legal Instruments 474 and 475, and consequently the notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 2, page 42, should be disregarded.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2253).

RHODESIA

Application for increase in duty

THE FIRST SECRETARY (Commercial) at Salisbury has reported that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have received an application for an increase in the customs duty on Rivets of Iron and Steel as follows:

Present wording and duties

Tariff Item	Description of Commodity	Rates of Duty A	B	C	D
ex 87 (1)	(c) Rivets . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
Proposed wording and duties:					
ex 87 (1)	(c) Rivets of iron and steel (but excluding rivet bushes and tubular and bifurcated rivets) having a shank diameter of ½ inch or more *ad val.*	30%	25%	20%	20%
	(d) Other . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free

(Britain pays the Column D rate of duty)

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the application they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm desiring to make representations to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and belonging to a trade organization should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Rhodesian authorities and desiring further information on the subject should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Export Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 7275/65.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Liquidation of Indian assets

HM CONSULATE-GENERAL in Lourenço Marques have reported that the impending liquidation of the following Indian businesses has been announced. Claims against their assets must be submitted by **August 20.**

District of Gaza:
Popatlal Ginabhai Batia.

District of Mozambique:
Vithaldas Pragji.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2340).

VISITS OVERSEAS BY UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice to Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

ALGERIA

Import of dairy cows

THE ALGERIAN *Journal Officiel* of May 28 published a notice prohibiting the import into Algeria of dairy cows aged more than five years for breeding purposes. Any female bovine, imported for breeding purposes and aged more than five years, will, on disembarkation, and depending on the importer's wish, either be returned to the country of origin or taken immediately to the nearest slaughterhouse to be slaughtered.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Room E13, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Semi-state buying organizations

THE ADDRESS of the Algerian *Groupement Professionel d'Importation des Cuirs et Peaux* (GICP), referred to on page 1439 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 25, is now: 30 rue Edgar Quinet, Algiers.

This monopoly is also responsible for all imports of goat and kid skin leathers of tariff number 41-04.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Room E13, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

JORDAN

Drug stores

THE JORDANIAN Ministry of Health has recently issued instructions to drug stores in Jordan which will have the effect of restricting the variety and volume of imported pharmaceuticals; protecting the trade against competition resulting from low standards and of paving the way for a new local pharmaceutical factory.

The new instructions which came into effect on July 1, 1965,

(*Continued on next page*)

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JORDAN, *continued*

are available for inspection at the following address, to which all inquiries should also be directed: Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2221), quoting reference number CRE 850/G.

Customs tariff amendments

THE JORDANIAN *Official Gazette* Nos. 1850 and 1854 of June 15 and June 27, 1965, respectively, published the following amendments to the Customs Tariff. The amendments came into effect on the dates of publication, and do not apply to goods originating from the Arab Common Market countries:

A. June 15, 1965 – Amendments

Tariff Ref. No.	Description	Unit	Rate of Duty
27/10/e	Greasing oils	Kgs. net	20 fils
33/6/d	Others	*ad val.*	48%
34/3	Lubricating preparations	Kgs. net	20 fils
40/11	Rubber tyres	Kgs. net	100 fils
44/5/a	Shouh	M3	2,200 fils M3
44/5/b	Katrani	M3	5,000 fils M3
44/5/c	Zan	M3	2,900 fils M3
44/5/d	Sowede	M3	2,450 fils M3
50/9	Woven fabrics of silk	*ad val.*	30%
50/10	Woven fabrics of noil silk	*ad val.*	30%
51/4	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	*ad val.*	30%
52/2	Woven fabrics of metal	*ad val.*	30%
53/11	Woven fabric of sheep's or lambs' wool	*ad val.*	30%
53/12	Woven fabrics of coarse, etc.	*ad val.*	30%
53/13	Woven fabrics of horsehair	*ad val.*	30%
54/5	Woven fabrics of flax or of ramie	*ad val.*	30%
55/7	Cotton gauze	*ad val.*	30%
55/8	Terry towelling, etc.	*ad val.*	30%
55/9/a	For the tent industry	*ad val.*	18%
55/9/b	Printed fabric or decorated	*ad val.*	30%
55/9/c	Others	*ad val.*	30%
56/7	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	*ad val.*	30%
57/9	Woven fabrics of true hemp	*ad val.*	30%
57/10/b	Others	*ad val.*	30%
57/11	Woven fabrics or other vegetable textile	*ad val.*	30%
57/12	Woven fabrics of paper yarn	*ad val.*	30%
58/1	Carpets and rugs knotted	*ad val.*	35%
58/2	Carpets, carpeting and rugs made up or not	*ad val.*	35%
58/3	Tapestries, hand made	*ad val.*	35%
58/4	Woven pile fabrics, etc.	*ad val.*	30%
58/5	Narrow woven fabric	*ad val.*	30%
58/8	Tulle and other net fabric, etc.	*ad val.*	30%
58/9	Tulle and other net fabric, but not, etc.	*ad val.*	30%
58/10	Embroidery in the piece, etc.	*ad val.*	30%
59/3	Bonded fibre fabric	*ad val.*	30%
59/7	Textile fabric coated	*ad val.*	30%
59/8	Textile fabric impregnated, etc.	*ad val.*	30%
59/9/b	Others	*ad val.*	30%
59/10	Linoleum and materials, etc.	*ad val.*	30%
59/11	Rubberized textiles	*ad val.*	30%
59/12	Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated	*ad val.*	30%
59/17	Elastic fabrics, etc.	*ad val.*	30%
60/1	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	*ad val.*	30%
60/6/b	Rubberized fabric	*ad val.*	30%
60/6/c	Others	*ad val.*	40%
73/9	Universal plates	Kgs.	6 fils
73/10	Bars and rods	Kgs.	6 fils
73/11	Angles, shapes, etc.	Kgs.	6 fils
73/13/b	Others	Kgs.	6 fils
73/18/b	Others	*ad val.*	15%
73/19	High pressure hydro-electric	*ad val.*	15%
73/36/b	Others	*ad val.*	35%
84/12	Air-conditioning machines	*ad val.*	25%
84/15	Refrigerators and	*ad val.*	40%
84/40/b	Others	*ad val.*	40%
85/12	Electric instantaneous	*ad val.*	30%
85/15/a	Wireless sets and T.V.	*ad val.*	35%
85/15/b	Parts	*ad val.*	30%
85/15/c	Others	*ad val.*	20%
85/19	Electrical apparatus, etc.	*ad val.*	20%
85/23/a	Insulated wires and cables	*ad val.*	30%
85/23/b	Others	*ad val.*	20%
85/25	Insulators of any material	*ad val.*	20%
85/26	Insulating fittings	*ad val.*	20%
85/28	Electrical parts of machinery	*ad val.*	20%
92/11	Gramophone	*ad val.*	40%
92/13	Other accessories and parts	*ad val.*	30%

N.B.– There shall be collected on every kilogramme of the weight of vehicles, chassis and bodies of cars which fall under items 87/2, 87/3, 87/4 and 87/5, a duty of 50 fils per kilogramme of the weight calculated on the actual weight of the case or the weight specified in the catalogue, whichever is greater.

B. June 27, 1965 – Amendments

17/2/6	Glucose	Kgs.	25 fils/kgs.
21/1/a	Tombac and waste	Kgs.	715 fils/Kgs.
33/6/a	Shaving soap and cream	*ad val.*	45%
33/6/b	Tooth pastes	*ad val.*	40%

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

Ross Group Ltd., Grimsby, and a Jordanian businessman, Jawid al T. Ghussein have formed a new company Ross Ghussein Fisheries Corporation, to develop a shrimp catching and processing industry in the Middle East. Agreement has been reached between the new company and Khalida Abdulrehman Algosaibi of Saudi Arabia for exclusive rights of entry to some of the most prolific shrimp fishing waters of the world, controlled by a concession owned by the Algosaibi family. This picture shows Mr. Philip Appleyard (left), managing director of Ross Group's International Division, with Mr. Adil Algosaibi, signing the contract. It is anticipated that the frozen shrimps exported into the American market will become a substantial dollar earner.

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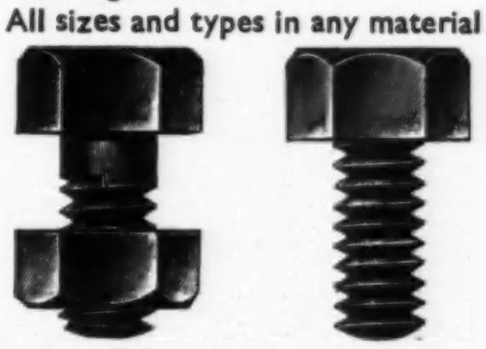

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Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

Title	*Last published*
Balance of payments (Q)	2 July 1965
Business names registered (A)	12 Feb. 1965
Capital expenditure:	
By industry – provisional (Q)	11 June 1965
– final (Q)	9 July 1965
Distributive and service trades (A)	1 Jan. 1965
Expected capital expenditure (6-M)	22 Jan. 1965
Cars and commercial vehicles (M)	30 July 1965
Catering trades turnover (M)	16 July 1965
Chemical industries production (6-M)	21 May 1965
Companies:	
Accounts delivered under the Protection of Depositors Act (6-M)	16 July 1965
Income and finance (Q)	6 Aug. 1965
New companies registered (M)	23 July 1965
Property companies (A)	6 Nov. 1964
Credit:	
International trade credit (A)	7 May 1965
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	25 June 1965
Production, exports and orders (M)	30 July 1965
Film industry:	
British film fund agency returns (M)	30 July 1965
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	30 July 1965
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	25 Sept. 1964
Registrations of films (A)	29 Jan. 1965
Trends in film-going (A)	25 Sept. 1964
Food consumption levels (A)	2 Oct. 1964
Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	25 June 1965
Sterling area trade summary (Q)	21 May 1965
Trends in exports of manufactures (A)	27 Nov. 1964
World trade and production (Q)	4 June 1965
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Trade by air (6-M)	30 April 1965
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	6 Aug. 1965
Value of overseas trade (M)	This week
Gold and dollar reserves (M)	This week
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of HP companies (Q)	28 May 1965
Business (M)	This week
Industrial building:	
Provisional figures (Q)	6 Aug. 1965
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	30 July 1965
N. Ireland index (M)	30 July 1965
Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	9 July 1965
Transactions (Q)	9 July 1965
Investments and earnings overseas (6-M)	2 April 1965
Machine tools deliveries and orders (M)	23 July 1965
Pension funds:	
Assets (A)	9 July 1965
Transactions (Q)	9 July 1965
Retail prices index (M)	23 July 1965
Retail trade:	
Index nos. (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	30 July 1965
Shipping movement at UK ports (M)	This week
Stocks:	
Manufacturers and distributors (Q)	9 July 1965
Retail (M)	This week
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	23 July 1965
Man-made fibres production (M)	6 Aug. 1965
Wholesale houses sales (M)	16 July 1965
Wool and cotton output (M)	23 July 1965
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	28 Aug. 1964
UK tourist traffic (M)	30 July 1965
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	19 Feb. 1965
Index nos. (M)	This week

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
Board of Trade Addresses	26 Mar. 1965
Board of Trade Regional Organization	30 July 1965
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	9 July 1965
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	21 May 1965
Directory of Board of Trade Departments and their work	14 Aug. 1964
ECGD Local Offices	9 July 1965
Official Receivers' Offices	29 Jan. 1965
United States Consular Offices in the UK	14 Aug. 1964

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